POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament, February 3.—The Session was opened by commission this day, when the Lord Chancellor read the following speech :—

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the gratification which his Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of parliament. There never was a period in the history of this country when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people. It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity. The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his Majesty, have so far ceased as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed. Industry and commercial enterprize are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcileable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement. His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil. His Majesty further recommends the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland. His Majesty has seen with regret the interruption of tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable. It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other Native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy afford the most favourable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you. The state of India, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign possessions, will render some augmentation in his military establishments indispensable. His Majesty has, however, the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burthens of his people.

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his allies, and generally from all princes and states, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his Majesty, and with each other; and that it is his Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity. The negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue. His Majesty has directed to be laid before you copies of Arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those States and the United Kingdom. A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the King of Sweden; a copy of which treaty (as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been exchanged) his Majesty has directed to be laid before you. Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object which was negotiated last year between his Majesty and the United States of America. These difficulties however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement. In conformity with the declarations which have been repeatedly made by his Majesty, his Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you. His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce, by the removal of inconvenient restrictions. His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions; and his Majesty directs us to assure you, that you may rely upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less a degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind."

Lord Dudley and Ward moved the address in answer to the Speech, and took a view of the country since the conclusion of the peace, dwelling particularly upon the advance of the commerce and manufactures of the nation to their present wonderful extent. His lordship noticed

most of the other leading topics, and concluded in the usual manner on such occasions. Lord Gort seconded the motion, and dwelt particularly on the state of Ireland. Lord King then animadverted (after praising the measures pursued respecting the commercial interests of the country, and hoping to see them carried still further) on the conduct of ministers towards Ireland. The English Government was the only one which carried on a contest with a large portion of its subjects on account of religion. His lordship then proceeded, in a humorous way, to shew that the influence of the Lord Chancellor had been exerted against Catholic Emancipation—that he had regularly opposed all improvements in trade—all improvements in law—all improvements in foreign policy—but that it never was remarked of him that his conscience had ever opposed his interest.—The Marquis of Lansdown gave his hearty concurrence to all that was said about the internal prosperity of the country, and the wisdom of its foreign policy in the recognition of the independent States of South America. With reference to that part of his Majesty's Speech which touched upon the state of Ireland, he regarded it as peculiarly important for the attention of the House; and went at some length into the subject, cautioning ministers how they acted in the way of repressing open declarations of complaint, thus beguiling themselves with the idea of the cure of a malady, merely by removing the outward symptoms. The Earl of Liverpool took a review of the satisfactory condition of the country, of the metallic currency, of South American Independence, and of the proceedings of the Catholic Association in Ireland; and concluded, by giving notice of a motion for renewing the Committee of Enquiry into the state of Ireland. Several other lords spoke on the Address, which was carried unanimously. The Lord Chancellor then gave notice of a bill to regulate the formation of Joint Stock Companies. On the 7th, the Earl of Liverpool gave notice, that on his motion for an enquiry into the state of Ireland no part of the country (as had been the case the preceding year) would be excluded. The Lord Chancellor stated, that he proposed to make his bill for regulating Joint Stock Companies penal, and not declaratory, as Lord Lauderdale seemed inclined to think sufficient. On the 8th, the Marquis of Lansdown moved an address to his Majesty, praying him to lay before the House such despatches as had been received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relating to political and religious societies in that country. Lord Liverpool opposed the motion, and it was lost by a majority of 22 against it. On the 9th, notice was given that no petitions on private bills would be received after the 24th of March, and no reports on private bills after the 25th of April. On the 10th, Lord Liverpool moved for the revival of a Committee of Enquiry into the state of Ireland; and after some debate on the best mode of proceeding in it, the motion was agreed to. On the 13th and 14th, no motion of consequence was made, the house adjourning to the 17th, on which day Lord Suffield presented a petition from the magistrates of Norfolk, praying for an amendment of the Game Laws. On the 18th, several appeals were heard, and Lord Suffield gave notice of a motion to prevent the use of spring guns for the protection of game. The house then adjourned to the 21st.

House of Commons.—The House met on the 3d of February. Lord F. L. Gower moved the address, which was seconded by Mr. Alderman Thompson. Mr. Brougham then rose, and having complimented ministers on the adoption of the principles of free trade, which he and his friends had once been scouted in that House for recommending, hoped that the experience of what had been done, would induce ministers to proceed in the same course. He would give ministers full credit for their conduct, though tardy, towards the American States; and hoped no time would be lost in acknowledging St. Domingo. Mr. Brougham then alluded to Ireland, and lamented the state in which that unhappy country was kept. He animadverted on the opposition shewn to Catholic Emancipation by the Chancellor, and urged the impolicy of driving six millions of persons to desperation. Mr. W. Lamb spoke in favour of the address. Mr. Canning defended the conduct of the cabinet; and the Speaker putting the question on the Address, it was carried unanimously. On the 4th, after several notices of motions were given; upon the question that the report on the address be brought up, Mr. Hobhouse rose, and enquired what the Speech recommended Parliament to do? It recommended a change of the criminal code, not only of England, but of Ireland—it recommended an addition to the standing army, as if it were meant that Ireland would in a little time break out into open rebellion. He was firmly persuaded that the Catholic Association represented the opinions and feelings of the Catholics of Ireland; and expressed his surprise that no allusion was made in the Speech to the continued occupation of Spain. The Chancellor of the Exche-

quer said, that on the introduction of his budget, he should go into ample details; at present, he would merely observe that the augmentation of the army seemed necessary, but it would be accompanied by a reduction of taxation. The Burmese war alone was the cause of the military increase. Col. Palmer censured the conduct of ministers, and charged them with inconsistency. Sir J. Newport complained of the manner in which Ireland had been treated in the Speech from the throne. Mr. Peel supported the measures about to be adopted, and said that the Catholic association ought to be put down. He defended the Lord Chancellor from the animadversions cast upon him respecting the Catholic Question. Mr. C. H. Hutchinson defended that body. Sir T. Lethbridge spoke against the Catholic Association. Lord Nugent defended the Catholics. Mr. Denman said, the opinion of every person, whose opinion was worth any thing, was with them. Mr. R. Martin and Mr. M. Fitzgerald deprecated the measure of putting it down. Mr. Goulburn gave notice of his moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to illegal associations. On the 7th of Feb. Mr. Hume moved for some papers relative to the duties on spirits. On the 8th, Dr. Lushington, in moving for a copy of the committal of five persons to the gaol of Londonderry for three years, for refusing to give evidence as to the legality of their marriage, according to the statue, regarding the marriage of a Catholic and Protestant by a priest; gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to alter the existing law. On the 9th, no business was transacted, there being only 35 members present. On the 10th, Mr. Goulburn moved for leave to bring in a bill to suppress the Catholic Association in Ireland, in a speech in which the usual topics of party against the Catholics were repeated over again. The Hon. Gentleman concluded, by stating, that the bill was founded on the Convention Act of 1798, passed by the Irish Parliament, and on that passed a year or two before, for suppressing secret societies. Mr. J. Smith opposed the motion. Mr. Abercromby and Mr. Parnell took the same side. Mr. L. Foster supported it. Mr. Peel spoke against the Catholic Association, and supported the necessity of the measure. Mr. Denman asserted, it was one of the outworks to defend the old Protestant monopoly in Ireland. The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Mr. Peel. On the 11th, the former debate was continued. Mr. Grattan defended the Association, and declared the present bill, to all intents and purposes, an Orange measure. Captain Maberly took the same side, as did Col. Davies. Mr. D. Brown said that the Association had certainly united all the Catholics, not only of England but of Ireland. He was not prepared to say, that, abstractedly, this body was consonant with the spirit of the British Constitution; but when he looked at the present false situation of Ireland, he would say that it was the smallest evil he could expect. There were other things in Ireland far from according with the spirit of the British Constitution. The Insurrection Act was not according to the spirit of the British Constitution (hear); —the Whiteboy Act was not according to the spirit of the British Constitution; —a standing army of 20,000 men was not according to the spirit of the British Constitution.—Mr. Plunket supported the bill, and contended that it did not touch upon any of the popular privileges known to the Constitution. He admitted that the Catholic Association was but one symptom of an extensive disease. Mr. Tierney said, it was a most extraordinary thing that Government could pull altogether when any measure of restriction was to be passed. He did not defend the course of proceeding adopted by the Catholic Association, but he could not allow that the Catholics were to be visited with the indignation of Parliament for the faults of their agents. Mr. Tierney adverted to the difference of opinion in the Cabinet upon the Catholic Claims: six out of thirteen were for it. The key of the opposition would not give way: there was hearing and re-hearing, looking out the papers, and an order to mention it again next Tuesday. He had no doubt the thing might be done if the Hon. Gentlemen on the opposite side would insist on it. His Majesty's opinion on the subject was known by the late liberal act in another kingdom; but his Majesty was the only Sovereign in Europe who could not obtain advice on the subject.—Mr. Brougham then rose, and moved the adjournment of the debate. The House divided, for the adjournment 70, against it 252. A second division took place on the same question. For adjournment 76, against it 231. The question was again proposed and ultimately carried, and the House adjourned to the 14th, when, after some preliminary business, in which, in a committee of supply, the Museum and navy estimates were brought up, and 20,000 seamen and 9000 marines granted for the service of the year, also 9[illegible]3,750*l.* for wages, and other expenses:

Mr. G. Lamb opened the debate on the bill for the suppression of the Catholic Association. He conceived that the attempt to put down open associations was ineffectual to reach private ones. Mr. Dawson said, no one who knew Ireland could support any political associations whatever in that country—party had been its bane. Mr. Carew opposed the bill. Mr. S. Rice lamented the existence of all associations, Catholic or Orange; but let it be proved that the present was dangerous, and he would support the bill; but he must first have that proof. Sir J. Mackintosh defended the Catholics, and asserted that the present bill was levelled at the Catholics only. Mr. North supported the bill. Dr. Lushington opposed it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after shewing that he was most friendly to the emancipation of the Catholics, but that there was a strong party in this country opposed to it, said he did not despair of its eventual success. He, however, supported the present bill under existing circumstances. Mr. Hume then proposed an adjournment, which was agreed to. On the 15th the debate was resumed. Sir R. Wilson thought the Association ought to be put down; but he conceived emancipation the only measure for pacifying Ireland. After several others had spoken, Sir F. Burdett, in a speech of great force and eloquence, said, that while the Association was a harmless one, the attempt to put it down might be productive of the worst consequences. Mr. Canning condemned the Association, but asserted his friendship to the Catholic cause, and to emancipation. He justified his conduct in accepting office in divided cabinets on these questions; and stated that he had refused place in Mr. Perceval's administration because a pledge against that measure was required. He was of opinion that the measure would be productive of the most beneficial consequences. Mr. Brougham came forward as the defender of the Association, and urged forcibly every topic in its defence. The House divided: for the motion, 278; against it, 123. Majority for the bill 155.—On the 16th, only thirty members being present, the House adjourned. On the 17th several petitions were presented. Mr. S. Wortley moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the existing Game Laws; and Lord Lowther moved for a committee to enquire into the management of the Turnpike Trusts in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, which was agreed to. Mr. Serjeant Onslow moved the repeal of the Usury Bill, which was lost by a majority of 45 to 40. On the 19th Mr. Brougham made a motion that the Catholic Association should be heard by counsel at the bar of the House. After a long and animated debate (the leaders of the Association being present in the House as auditors) the motion was lost, by a majority of 222 to 89.

The Levant Company have given up their charter to Government on the appliion of Mr. Canning, and their consuls are appointed agents of the British Government.

Mr. Hurtado, the Colombian minister, lives in the late residence of the Spanish ambassador in London; and Colombian Stock is at 91, while Spanish is but 22. A singular picture of a government without honesty or credit.

A Loan for Mexico for 3,200,000*l.* has been brought into the market, and 40,000,000*l.* offered to meet it. Applications to meet a new, but small, Greek loan have been made to the extent of 15,000,000*l.* sterling.

At Catholic meetings held in London, it has been resolved, out of deference to the friends of Catholic emancipation, that no more money should be raised under the name of *Catholic Rent*, but that contributions under the name of the *British Catholic Free Gifts* should be reserved to be applied:—

1st. To vindicate, by means of a liberal press, the principles, civil and religious, of the Catholics of these realms; and expose the attempts of self-interested writers to confirm the prejudices which well-meaning Protestants entertain against their Catholic fellow-subjects. 2d. To defray the expenses of the preparation of petitions to Parliament, and attending the collections of signatures in every part of the kingdom. 3d. To furnish pecuniary means for our learned and pious clergy to publish works in the defence of the Catholic religion. 4th. To purchase, for the use of Catholic charity schools, cheap books of instruction, that the principles of our holy religion may be early impressed on the minds of the children, to enable them to give a reason of the faith that is within them, and direct others into the road that leads to eternal life.

The last Catholic Association meeting in Dublin was numerously attended, Lord Killeen in the chair. The balance of monies received up to the 31st of December was 7,437*l.* 10s. It was carried also that Mr. O'Connel and Mr. Shiel should proceed to London, to petition to be heard at the bar of both houses of Parliament on behalf of the Catholics.

THE COLONIES.

Accounts from the East Indies and the army at Rangoon state, that the troops in general are healthy, although much in want of fresh provisions, and of cattle for the general purposes of the army. From sixteen to twenty rupees were given for a sheep, and seven for a fowl. The country round Rangoon was completely inundated—so much so, that it was considered impossible to march for Ummerapoora until October or November. The King of Ava was said to have left his capital, and taken the command of a camp formed in the upper provinces. The Burmese were represented, by the report of some prisoners who had escaped, to be in extreme want of provisions, and that the utmost reluctance to encounter the British troops prevailed among them. The death of Commodore Grant, of the Liffey frigate, took place at Prince of Wales's Island on the 25th of July, and his funeral was celebrated on the following day.

An old negro woman died at Kingston, in Jamaica, on the 13th of December, supposed to have been 140 years of age. She acted as nurse to the great grandmother of her late owner, who died many years ago at an advanced age. She stated that in 1692, when Port-Royal was sunk by an earthquake, she was then a young girl. She possessed all her faculties to the last, but locomotion, of which she had been many years deprived. It is in contemplation, on the part of the planters, to petition the British parliament for a compensation in money, on account of the losses sustained by the late insurrections of the negroes.

FOREIGN STATES.

In consequence of the report of the French commission on the supplementary credit for 1823, Messrs. Ouvrard, Rollac, and others connected with them, have been arrested, to account for their conduct relative to their proceedings in Spain. Numbers are said to be implicated in their peculations with them. The Chambers have been occupied with the law for the protection of superstition, by punishing as for parricide, with mutilation and death, the new crime of *Deicide*, as the priests call it! The ministry have been defeated by their opponents, in attempting to leave to the Crown the power of erecting and suppressing nunneries, an amendment being moved and carried, leaving it to the sanction of the three branches of the legislature. The measure of indemnifying the emigrants, meets the full approbation of Charles X. who took care to procure all his arrears of pay as colonel of the Swiss guards during his emigration. There have been amendments for an increase of the allowance to the emigrants, to the extent of 20 or 24,000,000*l.* sterling. The Minister of Finances lately presented the budget for 1826, with a projet of a law of finance for next year, of which the first article fixes the expenses of the Consolidated Debt and the Sinking Fund at 241,585,785 francs, being something more than nine millions and a half sterling. Article 3d enumerates the taxes which shall continue to be levied in 1826, agreeably to the existing laws; and their amount is estimated at 924,095,704 francs, that is, nearly thirty-seven millions sterling. A projet of law was also presented for the final regulation of the budget of 1823, annulling the credits opened for the different departments, and regulating the appropriation.

The intelligence from Spain is as dark as usual. The king has been indisposed, but (for the ill fortune of his subjects) has recovered his health. Lucien Murat, son of the late king of Naples, has been enticed over the neutral ground from Gibraltar (where he was on his way to the United States), on pretence of a shooting party, by Ferdinand's agents, and thrown into prison, notwithstanding he had a passport from the Holy Alliance! The French have disarmed the royalist volunteers of Corunna, and driven the Spanish troops of the line out of the city. The king looks to the Holy Alliance for vengeance on England, for recognizing the South American States.

Sweden and the Netherlands are expected to follow the example of England in the recognition of the South American States.

A change has taken place in the Portuguese Cabinet of a decisive character, and which leaves little doubt that the important question relative to the Brazils will be speedily decided in a manner satisfactory to the friends of both countries. Both Subserra and Pampeluna have retired, and been succeeded by individuals whose opinions are known to be decidedly favourable to conciliation with the Brazilian Government.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh state, that the Emperor of Russia has reduced the duties upon various productions of the country necessary for manufactures, and imposed a moderate export duty upon them.

Letters from Hamburgh are filled with affecting notices of the inundations all along the coast. One letter from Medenblick states, that such tremendous gales of wind, extraordinarily high tides, and tempestuous weather, have not been experienced by the oldest inhabitants. The inundations have been dreadful also in the Netherlands, and subscriptions have been opened for the sufferers; 8,000,000 had been proposed in the legislature to relieve them. In cattle alone, 10,000 oxen and 100,000 sheep have perished.

The Greek journal published at Missolonghi, alludes in terms of exultation to the results of the last campaign; and predicts for the next, new glories to the name of Greece, and final success to the cause of the Cross. These prospects, however, are clouded by misunderstandings between the Government and some of its officers. Colocotroni, and some of the other Greek Chiefs, have shewn as great a disposition to resist the Greek Authorities, as to revolt against the Turkish. Last year he was in open rebellion against the general Government of Greece. By the presence of danger, and the persuasions of his more prudent friends, he was reconciled to it, and again professed obedience. But no sooner were the new Authorities installed, than he resisted their claims, demanded their deposition, and menaced rebellion. The accounts in the German and French papers state, that, supported by a considerable party, he had retired to Tripolizza, and resisted the Executive Committee. There he is stated to have lost his son, and at last to have submitted. The Egyptian fleet has returned home, after being defeated by the Greeks.

The election of General Jackson to the presidential chair in North America, is looked upon as certain. The convention with Russia, for regulating the navigation of the Pacific, had been approved by the Senate; and the ratifications were to be exchanged immediately, through the medium of Baron Tuyll, the Russian Envoy. Mr. Monroe, the President, transmitted a message to Congress on the 5th ult., in which, with reference to his approaching retirement, he solicits a scrutiny into his public conduct before it takes place. This proceeding, it is urged by the President, is equally necessary for himself and the State; and could only be instituted at the period when he is about to retire, without compromising the dignity of his office. His own tranquillity, when in private life, will not then be interrupted by unfounded imputations; and a good example will be set by a severe scrutiny in his case, which may form a barrier against the abuse of public confidence in future.

Bolivar is stated to be victorious over his opponents. He defeated Centerac at Apurimac on the 29th of September, and the latter fled with only 1600 men. Lima was blockaded by the patriots; and Callao, according to some statements, invested also.

In consequence of the establishment of British packets to Colombia, a packet has been appointed by the Colombian Government to sail regularly between Carthagena and Chagres, the effect of which will be to open a communication between Panama and Carthagena, which will seldom occupy more than ten days. Panama, as is well known, is the route by which intelligence from Peru is generally the most quickly obtained.

The United Provinces of Central America, forming a part of the immense "kingdom" of Mexico, and comprising Chiapa, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Guatimala, and Quesaltenango, have published a decree for encouraging the influx of foreign settlers. The geographical situation of these countries, a great portion of the coast of which is washed by both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, offers facilities to trade, and consequent temptations to industry and enterprise, which required only the prudent measure now resorted to by the Government of the Republic to bring into immediate action. The decree contains no less than 28 separate clauses, many of them embracing a considerable variety of details for the arrangement and regulation of the rights of emigrants, and which offer many advantages to the enterprising settler.

Letters from Pernambuco bring an account of the complete termination of the insurrection in that province. Most of the chiefs of the republican party were in custody, and were undergoing a trial before a military commission, and it was supposed that their lives would be forfeited. About 700 more of the Insurgents were in prison at Govana, and vessels were preparing to convey them to Rio, to await the Emperor's will. The insurgents from Bahia were also to be sent to the capital.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THERE is nothing more injurious to the real interests of a theatre, than what is vulgarly called *a row*. It may crowd the pit and galleries for a few nights; it may even fill the boxes without the friendly aid of the free list; but it dissipates the enchantment we have struggled to maintain for years. Actors about whose names a dream and glory hovered, are brought in their own persons before the audience, and prove themselves but ordinary mortals. The business of the scene is reduced to a mockery; passion becomes ridiculous; and the noblest passages of the poet are only watched to be degraded by an application to the paltry affair of the hour. All this tends to vulgarize the scene; to degrade the performers; and to repel the better half of an audience, without whom a place of public entertainment looks monstrous. We are heartily sorry, therefore, for the affair of Mr. Kean, even independent of its more direct influence on public morals; for it converted Old Drury into a Bear-Garden, and made Shakspeare a text-book for the galleries and the public press. Nor can we have the satisfaction of approving either the appearance of the actor, the clamour of his friends, or the boisterous hypocrisy of his enemies. It is idle to assert that the public have no right to express a sense of an actor's misconduct, because they do not assume a censorship over others: for in the first case they have the power, and in the last they have none; and it is vain to argue with those who possess *might*, that it is not right. Still it was fitting they should consider whether it was excellent to use their advantage; whether it was consistent to drive a man from his profession for frailties excused in others; and whether morality was not sure to be wounded in the contest, whoever obtained the victory. If Mr. Kean's enemies were unjust, his friends were insolent and silly. Had they simply repelled the opposition, they would have done well; but they invited its continuance, and hailed their favourite with shouts of triumph, as if he had acquired a new claim to public sympathy. Pope has described them in the spirit of prophecy:

While all its throats the gallery extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends—
Loud as the *wolves* on Orcas' stormy steep
Howl to the roarings of the northern deep;
Such is the shout, the loud applauding note,
At Booth's high plume, or Oldfield's petticoat."

As the subject is nauseous, we will only give an outline of the disturbance, sufficient to preserve the continuity of our dramatic annals. A week after Mr. Kean had appeared in the Court of King's Bench as a defendant, he appeared at Drury Lane, as Richard. The house was prodigious; but looked absolutely frightful, from the total absence of respectable women. Scarcely a sentence of the play was heard; for though the great majority of the audience were in favour of the actor, they completely overwhelmed him with their clamours. Throughout the night, Mr. Kean played in gallant style; his pantomime was most eloquent; and no man could help admiring the courage with which he braved the storm. He next tried Othello; but here he was less himself; and the situations of the play afforded perpetual scope for odious displeasure, and more odious triumph. At last, Mr. Elliston was heard, and explained, in a very manly address, the circumstances under which Mr. Kean had appeared, and which were undoubtedly true, though not quite conclusive. Mr. Kean also addressed the house; and, allowing for a little absurdity about "Shakspeare's heroes," made a forcible appeal to the people from the press. From this time the contest languished, and soon died away. This result might be anticipated; for, though a disturbance may be kept up sixty nights when sixpence is at stake, it is too much to hope for a prolonged riot in behalf of public decency! After the theatre had been deserted by decent company for several evenings, Mr. Kean played Shylock, to a house elegantly filled, with all his energy and skill. He seemed resolved to merge the individual in the character; and, by restoring illusion to the scene, achieved one of the most difficult victories of his art.

As soon as peace was restored, a new play was produced, called "Masaniello, the Fisherman of Naples." It is founded on a story capable of very intense dramatic effect, if conducted by a competent author, who wrote without the fear of a penitent licenser before his eyes. The short but brilliant history of Masaniello, a fisherman, who, for a brief space, gave freedom and law to Naples, and who was sacrificed by the rabble, whom he had vainly attempted to raise to the dignity of men, was peculiarly fitted for the stage. It offered the rare opportunity of presenting the rise, triumph, and fall of one of "the earth's great spirits," without violating truth or the unities. To give this

noble adventure with truth; to exhibit the struggling throes of generous indignation in the heart of a fisherman; to depict him as the enthusiastic and triumphant hero, rejoicing in a people's acclamations, yet still retaining traits of his own lowly habits and fortunes; to represent him exulting too freely in his success, and falling, by the reaction of popular ingratitude, in the moment of victory—would have been worthy a genuine tragedian. Mr. Soane, the author of the play, is a man of talent, and even genius; yet he is peculiarly unfit to cope with such a theme. He is one of those restless spirits who will not share the palm with his subject; give him a bad thing, and he will trick it out in ingenious ornaments; give him a good thing, and he will certainly spoil it, to make it his own. He has eloquence and energy; but he disdains to employ them in the service of truth, and thinks it beneath him to be the mere secretary of Nature. We recollect when he dramatised Rob Roy in opposition to the compiler of Covent Garden, who had merely transcribed the best passages of the novel, he introduced the mother of the hero digging a grave for his wife, and half or quite killing her with curses. This, although displaying much more force of intellect than the compilation, did not answer a hundredth part as well; and it proved to us that the author ought to take his own inventions for his subject, in order to do justice to the peculiar weight and intensity of his own powers. This play has completely confirmed our opinion, and we think its failure—sustained with passion, and relieved with beauty, as it is—must convince him that we are right. Masaniello, the fisher-champion of humanity, sinks, at the very beginning of his success, into the illicit lover of a noble's wife; and hence the story is little more than an ordinary tale of adultery—"Cox *v.* Kean" sublimated into blank verse. Masaniello's wife, jealous very much out of time, but assuredly not without cause, follows him to a ducal banquet, where the patriot chief avows his love, and is stabbed by him in his fury. Then, when the destinies of a nation are in his hands, follow remorse, incoherency, and madness; and he is soon killed by the people, whose cause he is utterly unable to sustain. All this, though executed with considerable power, is essentially bad, and ought to be resented. The men who, under unfavourable circumstances, have struggled for human liberty, deserve better of us than to be made the heroes of a gloomy melodrame. Too often they have left nothing but an example of energy and a name—and they ought not rashly to be despoiled of their only rewards. In Mr. Soane's play, the wrongs of Naples, the character and intrepidity of her deliverer, and the reaction within his own mind, producing as signal a reaction without, sink into nothing; and we only see a lucky adventurer insulting his betters, coveting his neighbour's wife, and murdering his own. This is not well; and, in spite of Mr. Kean's appearance in white and silver on a white charger; Mrs. Yates mincing blank verse, as his younger brother, and looking as pretty as a woman can look in the dress of the inferior sex; and beautiful views of Naples, and Vesuvius, which blazed and emitted through a whole scene, it did not answer. Kean had nothing to do worthy of his genius; and he is not an actor who can make something out of nothing: but one whose forte is to bring out and illustrate those beauties of our old poets which have hitherto been felt only in the closet. The other performers played well enough to cast the whole failure on the author, who was weighed down by nothing so much as by his own ambition. At first we were surprised that the licenser, whose scrupulous morality and disinterested loyalty are appreciated by the public, should allow the bold taunts of Masaniello to stand on the prompter's copy; but we soon perceived that the rogue had grown politic, and that he had wisely resolved to concede to the popular cause the full odium which shallow and factious invective may throw upon its supporters.

A new opera has also been produced at this theatre, called "The Fall of Algiers." The title, to all practised ears, discloses the plot, the characters, and the scenery. No regular frequenter of the pit would hesitate, on such announcement, to bet that there would be an English (or Irish) female captive gently wooed by a sentimental Dey, and harmoniously rejecting his suit; a husband happily made captive to discover the heroine and plan her rescue; a gay waiting-woman and an amorous old fool to fill up the interstices of the plot; and a true British admiral to lay the outworks in ruins, set free the slaves, and make all parties happy. So far he would certainly have guessed, and would have been right; but, perchance, he might not have surmised that the British admiral would prove to be the father of the young husband; yet such is the fact. In truth, however, though the materials are very stale, they are managed with considerable dramatic skill, and are rendered judiciously subservient to the music. Mr. Bishop is the composer; and many of the pieces are in his best style; betraying the influence of Weber's genius, without any

like a servile imitation of his style. Sapio, the Bey or Dey, sung with great taste and sweetness; Horn, as the young lover, both acted and sung with energy; Miss Stephens, as the soubrette, warbled as divinely and played more archly than usual; and Miss Graddon won all hearts by the unpretending chastity of her style. Mr. Terry was the English commander, whose cannon and voice still vibrate in our ears. After their rage was spent, a most picturesque scene was exhibited, representing Algiers after the bombardment; and a finale was sung, which might charm the loudest declaimer against slavery into silence.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The success of a theatre may almost be estimated in proportion to the rarity of its novelties. When managers or politicians are quiet, it is a sure sign they are doing well for themselves. At Covent-Garden, therefore, which has this year had an unusual run of success, we have lately had scarcely any thing to notice; and this month its annals are equally prosperous and barren, except that they are illustrated by Miss Foote's return. On the circumstances which have given extrinsic attraction to her name, we forbear to expatiate; for we do not know how our own view of the case would be relished by the editor or his readers; and we are quite sure its discussion can do no good to any. As theatrical critics, we are glad that she has resumed her station; for there is no female on the stage, who is capable of filling her proper line of character, with so much grace, propriety, and nature. At her first appearance, she manifested her desire of stepping into a bolder line of comedy, than that which she had before adorned; and played Letitia Hardy in the ingenious but shallow play of "The Belle's Stratagem." For the purposes of the evening, it was quite unimportant what or how she played; for an audience, whose worth was more than 900*l.* sterling, assembled to see how she would look, tremble, and recover. She performed the character of Miss Foote very well, and gave more of Miss Hardy than her warmest admirers ventured to anticipate. She has not, however, animation, humour, or versatility sufficient to hit off in triumphant style the wayward fair who is first to disgust her lover by the affectation of folly, and then to captivate him in disguise by her wit and voice. In truth, she can do neither; for she cannot be vulgar or awkward, even if she would; and though she might captivate any man at a single interview, she would hardly succeed in a mask! Still, if her acting in these scenes was not exactly adapted to its dramatic purpose, it was exceedingly pleasing. Nothing could be more charming than her *naiveté* in the scene where she ought to play the fool; her movements were grace itself; and her song beginning, "Where are you going, my pretty maid?" was given with an arch simplicity entirely her own. The line, "My face is my fortune, sir, she said," which was warbled out with a very pretty consciousness, has, in all the representations of the part, been hailed with applause, of which the meaning cannot be mistaken. This range of character is, however, hardly within Miss Foote's grasp. She is not skilled to depict the warmer and intenser passions, but to represent the graceful joyousness of innocent gaiety, the disinterested force of daughterly love, and the fascinating caprices in which beauty has a right to indulge. When Mr. Scarlett, on the late trial, argued from her powers as an actress, that she was well skilled in the language of ardent passion, and capable of feigning the most violent regard, we could not help smiling at the ignorance of this great advocate, and thinking it would be well even for king's counsel to glance now and then at the stage. Whatever may be the merits of that case, there can be but one opinion on the accession which the stage has gained by the result.

FINE ARTS.

British Institution.—The annual exhibition of the works of English artists has just opened at the British Gallery in Pall Mall, and we are sincerely sorry to be obliged to report that it is, upon the whole, inferior to any that have preceded it at this place. Not that we take this exhibition to be a criterion of the state of fine art among us: we should be loth indeed to do so upon the present occasion, and in the face of all the hopes that we have lately been induced to feel and to express, in regard to the improving prospects of art in this country. But though not a criterion, it is at least a symptom; though in the instance before us a fallacious one, we are determined to believe for that out of more than four hundred specimens offered for inspection by the artists themselves, there should not be *one* above the rank of a mere agreeable mediocrity, and several scores (and those among the most conspicuous) absolutely contemptible, is what we cannot receive

as any other than an accidental coincidence of unfavourable circumstances; among which, perhaps, the most operative are that distraction and division of interests which at the present moment appear to exist, in regard to those several rival institutions, all of which, no doubt, have for their object to extend the general influence of art, and all of which unquestionably *do* extend it, but which each individual artist must be expected to assist or not, according as his own immediate views and interests seem to be concerned.

Laying, therefore, comparatively little stress on the general inferiority of this first of our Spring exhibitions, we shall proceed to notice its contents more in detail: premising, however, that by far the greater proportion of those pictures which call for notice at all, are not new to the public, but have already been exhibited at Somerset House;—a circumstance not a little disappointing (and scarcely fair) to those who come here expecting to find an exhibition of entire novelty at least; but a circumstance which should excite any thing but regret, if we are to receive the *new* pictures here as the best selection that could be made from those which offered. The various works seeming to call for observation, will be noticed in the numerical order in which they occur—beginning in the North Room. No. 2. by Mr. Wainwright, professing to represent Isaac Walton and Venator listening to the Milk-maid's song, embodies, as nearly as can well be done by the pencil, the very essence of affectation: which, considering that the merit of the subject matter of the picture is *simplicity*, is somewhat extraordinary. And what is still more extraordinary, Mr. Wainwright knows this latter truth just as well as we can tell him. But in fact an artist in his library is one person, and in his painting-room another. —This picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. No. 8. is a clever and spirited little work, by Newton, called the Hypochondriac. The mingled fearfulness and anxiety expressed in the face of the young patient, who is acting the part of his own physician, is excellent. They (the lawyers) say that a man who is his own counsel has a fool for his client. Its axiom would be at least as true of those who take medical counsel of themselves; and this young gentleman is an amusing instance. We fear, however, or rather we hope, that Mr. Newton has made a mistake in representing his "Malade Imaginaire" as too young. To be ill and well at the same time, is a privilege reserved for "years of discretion"—at which the patient of this picture seems scarcely as yet to have arrived. The picture is a very nice one, nevertheless—clear and lively in the colouring, and handled with great neatness.—Mr. R. Westall's large picture of Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene, (No. 15.) requires from us the confession (which we are by no means willing to make) that subjects of this nature are wholly unsuited to the powers and acquirements of this elegant mannerist. They demand a simplicity of style which it is (if we may so speak) his express merit to be without: a merit, however, which remains such only so long as it confines its efforts within that particular sphere which gave it birth.

No. 33. the Head of an Old Woman, by Hurlstone, is a very forcible and clever study, and with its companion on the opposite side of the room, No. 149, may rank among the very best pictures in the Gallery. There is great character in both the heads; and the colouring of them, as well as of the remaining parts of the pictures, is rich and good. No. 41. is a strange subject most strangely treated; and we are induced to notice it only on account of the name it bears. Mr. Severn is, if we mistake not, a young artist who excited considerable attention some two or three years ago, by an allegorical picture which he painted from the "Fairy Queen;"—almost immediately after which we understood that he was sent to Rome under the auspices of the Royal Academy. Since then we have heard nothing of him, until now that we see his name affixed to the above picture. It has the merit, and a rare one for a young artist, of being coloured with great sobriety of tone; and the style of the design seems to be modelled on that of N. Poussin:—which is also a merit in these days of florid extravagance or slovenly common-place. The picture is said to represent "Greek Shepherds rescuing a Lamb from a Vulture;" and consists of several persons of both sexes, the men reaching with their hooked sticks after a great vulture that has just risen into the air with a lamb; and the women reaching in the same direction with their imploring arms; while the bird is rising composedly away with its prey in its claws, and seems more likely, if they do not loose their hold, to carry away the shepherds who have hooked their sticks one over each wing, than to drop its prey at any impediment which they can offer to its flight.—But in fact the subject matter, as a mere event, is quite unsusceptible of any moral interest or characteristic expression; and we should have refrained altogether from noticing the work, but from the interest we remember to have felt in regard to this artist when he first came before the pub-

lic. No. 54. is one of Mr. Eastlake's perpetual Banditti Scenes. We do not pretend to be acquainted with any of the *personal* views connected with art; but we should conjecture, from what we have hitherto seen of this clever artist's works, that immediately on arriving in the neighbourhood of Rome, he was (like Salvator) taken by banditti, and carried away to their haunts, where he has been ever since working out his ransom;—his detainers even prescribing the *subjects* of all his pictures.—Seriously, Mr. Eastlake should try to escape from these banditti, whom he seems to think as good subjects as the Pope does. Their manners and habits are, no doubt, romantic and seducing, and his pictures of them are forcible and characteristic; but one gets tired even of "toujours perdrix," notwithstanding their high flavour, and the pretty picking they afford. We are disposed to consider Mr. Dauby's picture of "An Enchanted Island," (No. 59.) as the best of the new pictures with which this exhibition presents us: in saying which, however, it is not our intention to offer it any thing like unqualified praise. In fact, it is a work of considerable merit, but of very little meaning. The intense glow of yellow light with which the whole scene is saturated, produces a striking effect; and the manner in which the foliage, &c., is blended with it, gives the great charm of unity to the whole still-life part of the picture. But the moral interest attempted to be conveyed by the figures, is altogether puerile and inefficient. As a whole, however, the picture bespeaks considerable talent in the artist, and induces us to look with interest towards his future works.

No. 96. is a large work, presenting itself under the imposing title of "The Smiles of Jupiter disarming the Maiden who would have slain him at the instigation of the Oracle." We notice it in order to ask, again and again, what it is that obtains for works of this kind a conspicuous place in exhibitions, from which we often hear of tolerable pictures being rejected? It cannot be that the Directors of this Institution consider it desirable to present their visitors, by way of warning, with models of bad taste in every department of the art; because these they can see gratis every day in the year, covering the walls of the Soho Bazaar, by the same artist—or by one of the same name—for we really neither know nor care which.

No. 112. is a very pleasant and neatly handled little picture, by Woodward, of a mischievous Pony running away with two equally mischievous Boys who have mounted him together. By the consternation displayed in the faces of the latter as they pull at the ineffectual halter, he seems just about to dash into the well-known stable door—to the no small detriment of the knees and noses of his riders.—No. 114 is a pretty picture, by Sharpe, (its prettiness is its fault,) which was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. No. 124. on a subject from English history, by Mr. Briggs, also formed part of the exhibition just named. As a piece of mere execution, it is perhaps the best in the present collection. Of its glaring faults in other respects we spoke at the time it first came before us.—Of Mr. Etty's Pandora, which was also noticed at the same time, we may add that here, among such a host of inferior works, it appears to a merely *comparative* advantage, which ought not to satisfy the ambition of this very clever artist. There is an occasional want of purity and simplicity in his style of design, the presence of which, assisted by his elegant fancy and cultivated taste, might produce very charming works. The Pandora in this picture has great merit; but as a whole it has the crying fault of being obscure, if not unintelligible;—not that we doubt of the artist himself being able to explain it very satisfactorily. But this is not sufficient. A picture that is worth explaining, explains itself. Mr. Farrier has one or two pleasing pictures here, which want nothing but breadth and freedom of handling to make them very meritorious works. No. 132. representing Boys playing at Soldiers, is full of liveliness and character. Mr. Leaky has also several which have considerable merit. No. 140. Retirement, is very unaffected and pleasing. But by far the best work we remember to have seen by this artist is one in the South Room, called Fortune-telling, the execution of which has a breadth and freedom, the want of which is among the great deficiencies of our present English school of art.

Middle Room.—The only works calling for notice in this room, are the various marine views—no less than six-and-thirty in number—on the subjects of the Nile and Trafalgar victories; and of these we have only to record their almost total want of merit *as pictures*, notwithstanding the respectable names which some of them bear. We could scarcely have conceived that so much canvass could have been covered, without in any one instance producing any truly valuable effect. That there is considerable *merit* in some few of the pieces, we do not deny; but even in these instances it is merit absolutely thrown away. We are fully aware of the extreme intractableness of the subject,

and admit that nothing valuable *can* be made of it, as a whole. But still, much more might surely have been done in detail than we meet with here, if the artists were determined to throw away their labour on such a theme.—It would be invidious indeed to particularize, where almost all are bad; but we cannot help saying generally, that there are several of these pictures which are absolutely disgraceful (not to the artists producing them—for no one is to be blamed for not exceeding his powers, or for believing those powers to be other than they are—) but to the walls on which they hang, and to the judgment which could consider them as worth presenting to public attention.

The only separate work we can notice in this Room, is Mr. Eastlake's large picture, called "The Champion," No. 193; and of this we shall only say that it induces us to fear the consequences of the artist's taking our advice and escaping from his Banditti scenes: for it strikes us that the least among them includes more merit than is to be found in the whole of this large but spiritless and unmeaning composition. The truth is, we do not remember a single instance of our English artists making a lengthened sojourn at Rome, with any degree of advantage that they might not have been expected to achieve in half the time if they had stayed at home. And this is little to be wondered at, considering the wretched condition of modern art in Italy. *There*, an English artist, whose pretensions in his own country would be of the most moderate kind, finds himself, by comparison, a person of distinction. We shall take the first favourable opportunity of submitting to our readers some further observations on this topic. At present we must pass on to the conclusion of our more immediate subject.

South Room.—One of the most conspicuous and attractive pictures in the Gallery is Mr. Witherington's "John Gilpin," (319.) It is however more full of faults than of merits, and by no means answers the claims of its subject and of the number of figures it includes. There are two or three excellent figures in it, but no more; and several which serve no purpose but to fill the canvass. It is certainly not what we should have expected from Mr. Witherington's previous efforts in this department of his art. No. 344. by H. P. Parker, "The Village Raffle," is in the same class of art, and has a degree of merit which promises much hereafter. It includes several heads that are expressed with great cleverness and spirit. No. 347. is a most charmingly natural landscape, by P. Nasmyth, "A View near East Grinstead." There are no landscapes of the present day that wear a more unmingled air of truth, than those of this very chaste and unaffected artist. There are others which have charms not to be found in his. But we very much question whether they are to be found in Nature's either. Of this we are sure—that those men of genius of the present day, who court and possess high popularity in this line of art (and there are several) must and do sacrifice their own sense of what is *true* in nature, to the general spectator's sense of what is *beautiful* in art. The only merit of the landscape before us—but it is a very great one indeed, and as rare as it is great—is that it is a *true* representation of the scene from which it is copied. Its beauty consists in its truth. No. 135, in the first room, is another by the same artist, and full of the same kind of merit. The charm of it is heightened, however, by the time of day, and the consequent tone of light which has been chosen. If P. Nasmyth's landscapes have a fault, it seems to depend on the time at which he chooses to make his studies. They might, generally speaking, be warmer and more glowing in their tone, without being less natural.

All that we shall venture to say of Mr. Glover's large landscape (354), which is called (somewhat affectedly) "Favourite Haunt of my Youth," is that, unlike the artist we have just referred to, either Nature is not good enough for him, or he thinks her not good enough for those to whom he appeals.

Mr. Brockedon's "Flower Girl of the Pincian Hill," (356,) is a fine head, exceedingly well expressed. We question much whether our artists who visit Italy can do better than send us home studies of the living objects they may meet with at every turn. One head of this kind, copied from Nature, is worth more to the artist who produces it, than half a dozen copied from the copies of even Titian himself. The only other work calling for particular mention, is the most conspicuous in the collection, but by no means meritorious in proportion (381). It is, however, an obvious improvement on the great picture exhibited some time ago by the same artists,—J. and G. Foggo. The only part of this picture meriting commendation is the texture of the draperies. These are good; but the composition, the design, and the expression of character, are sadly incommensurate with the pretensions of these artists. They would evidently leap to the summit of the hill of fame, without taking the intermediate steps, without which it cannot be reached, except now and then, by a spirit that Nature has gifted with wings.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

The Apollonicon.—Of all the permanent exhibitions which London can at present offer to its sight-seeking population, the Apollonicon is unquestionably the most worthy of public patronage and support—being no less unrivalled as an object of popular wonder and curiosity than of varied delight and amusement. And its proprietors have also made the price of admission within reach of all those who can afford to expend any thing on objects of this nature; so that it *is*, what it deserves to be—the most popular exhibition of the day.

It has just now opened for the season, and is so well known in London, that any lengthened description of it would be superfluous to our metropolitan readers. But as these papers are in part provided for our country friends, we must venture to present *them* with a short notice of it, lest, when they come to London to see sights, they should neglect to inquire for that among them, which is the most worthy of their attention, and best adapted to at once excite and gratify their curiosity. On entering the room (in Saint Martin's-lane) where this wonder of the musical and mechanical world is placed, you see, depending from the ceiling, a great dark curtain, whose folds reach half way to the floor; and immediately below them are narrow strips of plate-glass, which give you indistinct and mysterious glimpses into the gloomy interior beyond. Below the frame-work in which these glasses are placed, two enormous organ barrels are fixed, in a line with each other, and quite bare, so as to expose all their brazen hieroglyphics to the puzzled gaze. In advance of this front, but at several feet distance, so as to appear entirely unconnected with it, are six sets of organ keys—placed so that any one performing on them will have his back to the curtain, &c. This curtain, and that which it covers, reaches on the left to the wall of the room; but on the right there is space to pass close to the machinery; and nothing being interposed between it and the spectator's eye, you may look into the very heart of it, and see such a complicated and apparently confused mass of wheels, cranks, screws, levers, pullies, &c. &c. as absolutely distract the imagination to dwell upon in connexion with the divine sounds which they are instrumental in producing. If your visit is paid to the Apollonicon on any day but Saturday, you will probably have time to make the above observations for yourself, before the instrument begins to act. Long, however, before your curiosity has had time to grow fatigued with fruitless conjectures as to what you are about to witness, a spring will be touched (probably without your observing it), the great organ barrels will begin to move of themselves, and the whole apartment in which you are seated will seem to heave and tremble with sounds not to be described, and which no other instrument is capable of producing. In a word, the curtain before you conceals a whole band of various instruments, together with the *peculiar* powers of certain other parts of the machinery, so arranged as to perform of themselves, and in the most perfect concert with each other, some of the finest pieces of concerted music that we possess; and to perform parts of that music in a tone, and with an expression, which cannot be obtained from any other existing instrument, or any union of instruments. The general tone of this instrument when playing a single air resembles that of an organ; though the high notes are clearer and softer, and the low ones are more expressive. But when playing pieces of concerted music, it possesses, as we have said, the powers of a whole band. We have heard an anecdote of this noble instrument, which offers a curious and interesting illustration of the mode in which sound acts upon the air. Some of the lower notes, and therefore the most powerful of all, cannot be heard at all in the room in which the instrument is placed. They cause the whole room, and indeed the whole building to tremble in a sensible, and almost *visible* manner; but yet you cannot distinguish the sound itself. In fact you can *feel* it, but not hear it. But on placing yourself in a yard at a little distance from the building, and thus bringing yourself within—or, as it should rather seem, with*out*—the proper sphere of the sound, you hear it with tremendous loudness. This seems to us the most striking illustration we have ever met with of the theory which inculcates that sound is propagated through the air in *circles*. One can in this instance almost *see* it, agitating the air tumultuously, so as to shake every thing within the range of it, till it reaches a certain point, and then, as it were, condensing itself and becoming *audible*, just as the rays of light, transmitted through a sheet of falling rain, become condensed and visible, only at that particular spot where we see the rainbow.

We have hitherto spoken only of the self-acting powers of this extraordinary musical machine. But it has others, which, if not so astonishing, are still

more valuable, because capable of being applied to still more pleasing practical effects. By means of the six sets of keys, which we have noticed as placed in front of it, it may be played on by from one to six performers at the same time, and thus all its various powers displayed in connexion with any music whatever that is adapted to it, from the simplest melody (which it can be made to perform with a flute-like softness, almost equal to that of the human voice) up to the most complicated and varied harmony. Every Saturday throughout the season the instrument is exhibited under the above character, by Mr. Purkis, the celebrated organ-player, whose performances commence at two o'clock. On the other days of the week it is made to perform at any hour, as visitors drop in. The price of admission is the same on all days—viz. one shilling. Occasionally, however, there are evening performances, at which the whole tremendous powers of the instrument are called forth, by means of six different performers.

Napoleon's Drum-major.—We have just witnessed one of those exhibitions which nothing but French genius could hit upon, and nothing but French impudence think of calling upon the public to patronize. A person designating himself Napoleon's tambour major has invited us to pay minor-playhouse prices for the privilege of hearing him beat sixteen drums with the same effect that any body else could beat one! as if the former feat were not exactly sixteen times less meritorious than the latter! And this piece of ridiculous quackery has been performed at our "English Opera House!" We are really sorry that Mr. Arnold should permit his theatre to be made the scene of such a contemptible hoax on the public credulity: to say nothing of the bad policy of letting it be supposed that any one can hope by an exhibition of this kind to fill his theatre—thus placing it on a par with the performances of Mr. Mathews. M. Henri and his slight-of-hand tricks are all very well in the Pantomime, to which they are now transferred. But to make them into a separate exhibition, was an impertinence; one, however, of which we entirely acquit Mr. Arnold. Still he should not have lett his theatre for a performance which he might have been sure would disgrace it.

Model of Paris.—The newest and not the least interesting exhibition of the day, is a Model of Paris, which has just been opened at the gallery over the Western Bazaar in Bond-street. To be sure it does not exactly make good its magnificent pretensions—as what that is French ever did?—but it is very well worth a visit nevertheless. It professes, in the true Gallic style, to have "employed the ingenuity of three eminent artists, besides assistants, during fifteen years," — and moreover, to exhibit not only all the "*public* buildings," but "every *other* building in that splendid capital." This, as the reader may suppose, is mere gasconade. But if it does nothing of this kind, it gives the spectator the best notion he can perhaps any where gain of the general arrangement of the French metropolis, and of the relative positions of all the principal public edifices—while it enables him to recall any particular part of it in a much more satisfactory manner than maps or pictures can do. In short, it is, in respect to Paris, exactly what the model of Switzerland (noticed in our last number) is to that country—as little, or even less to be depended upon in the light of a correct *scale*, but as useful and effective in that of a popular illustration.

East India Museum.—In case our notice of the above exhibition should lead any of our readers to pay it a visit, we must warn them not to be inveigled (as we were) into throwing away a shilling on its neighbour, under the above name, in the same gallery—unless indeed they have a taste for

"An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes; and about the shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes;"—

for this is all that they will meet with: or if they should find any of the "boxes" filled, it will be with what they would gladly have paid the price of admission *not* to see.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Feb. 4.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes, of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were adjudged to Mr. J. Challis, of Trinity college, and Mr. W. Williamson, of Clare Hall, the first and second Wranglers.—The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is—"The Building and Dedication of the Second Temple."

Oxford, Feb. 5.—In full Convocation, the University Seal was affixed to an instrument releasing the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Citizens of Oxford, from the observance of certain acts heretofore required

of them on *Dies Scholastica*, in memory of the disastrous events which occurred in a conflict between the Students of the University and the Citizens of Oxford, in the year 1354-5, 30 Edward III.

Royal Academy.—The premiums to be distributed on the 10th of next December, among the most successful students in the Royal Academy, are—

1st. A Gold Medal, &c. for the best historical picture, in oil colours, of Joseph expounding the Dreams of Pharaoh's chief Butler and Baker, Genesis, c. 40. Three figures at least; the cloth half length (*i. e.* 4 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 4 inches); and the principal figure to measure not less than two feet in height.—2d. Gold Medal, &c. for the best group in sculpture, of David and Goliah, 1st Samuel, c. 17. The models to be either baked or cast in plaster, and the principal figure not less than two feet in height.—3d. Gold Medal, &c. for the best finished design in Architecture; the subject to be a National Edifice, adapted for the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries. The projected site, the lower part of the King's Mews, and the building to front Parliament-street. *Also*, silver medals for the best drawings of Academy figures done in the Academy, the best drawings from ancient statues or groups, the best copies made in the School of Painting, and other studious exercises.

The Chalcographic Society.—The Chalcographic Society was established in the year 1807, by Messrs. Louis and Nicholas Schiavonetti, Anthony Cardon, Charles Warren, John Scott, and John S. Agar: to consist of Historical and Landscape Engravers; and to meet monthly, at the Stratford Coffee-house. Other Members were from time to time elected; and in the year 1810, a plan was adopted for raising 17,000*l.* in 100*l.* shares, for the purpose of emancipating the Artists from the continual engraving of small plates, by enabling them to undertake works of magnitude, which might add lustre to the genius of the country. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester took the chair of the Committee, composed of the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Douglas, Sir J. Leicester, Sir T. Bernard, Sir A. Hume, Sir M. M. Sykes, barts.; J. P. Anderdon, T. Hope, W. Smith, S. Whitbread, esqrs.; and about forty contributors: but the plan was abandoned from the want of numbers, and several of the Members in consequence withdrew from the Society. The remainder, prompted by friendship and the love of Art, continued to meet monthly at each other's houses, when a small fine was levied on the absentees. These fines, with the addition of a subscription among themselves, enabled them to undertake the engraving of a plate for publication. Lots were drawn; and the first fell on Mr. W. Skelton, who applied to Sir William Beechey, R.A., and obtained the loan of his picture of the portraits of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and daughter. That print having nearly repaid its expenses, a second lot was drawn by Mr. Agar; and Mr. Thomson lent his beautiful picture of the Finding of Perdita. This etching will soon be before the public. The future publications of the Chalcographic Society will be regulated by the encouragement they may receive. The expenses of each plate being paid by the sale, it becomes an individual, as well as a collective interest, after which the proceeds go to the general fund.

Astronomical Society.—A paper by Dr. Gregory was lately read, describing a *box of rods*, named the *Rhabdological Abacus*, presented to the Society by the family of the late Henry Goodwyn, esq. of Blackheath;—invented by him for facilitating the multiplication of long numbers of frequent occurrence.—A letter from Capt. Ross gave an account of the Occultation of Jupiter by the Moon, on the 5th April last; and also of observations upon the same, by Mr. Ramage of Aberdeen, with one of his own twenty-five-feet reflecting telescopes.

Manchester Institution.—The Manchester Institution for the Promotion of Literature, Science, and the Arts, is rising rapidly into importance. The alliance between Commerce and the liberal and ornamental Arts, is not only very natural, but extremely beneficial; and it is at once individually pleasing, to see the mercantile man retiring at times from the pursuit of wealth, to enjoy intellectual refinements, and influential upon the general prosperity, when the aid of taste and talent is brought forward to improve, invigorate, and promote manufacturing enterprise and the speculations of a world-pervading trade.

Mechanics Institution.—Last month Dr. Birkbeck delivered a lecture at this establishment to a crowded auditory, which listened with undivided interest and attention. After it was over, the lecturer addressed the assembly, and announced the munificent present of £1000 from Sir F. Burdett, being his second donation, having previously subscribed a hundred.

Royal Society of Edinburgh, Nov. 22.—The following were the Office-bearers and Counsellors elected for the ensuing year: —*Vice-Presidents*; Rt. Hon. Lord Chas. Baron; Lord Glenlee; Dr. J. C. Hope;

Professor Russell.—Dr. Brewster, *General Secretary*; Thos. Allan, esq. *Treasurer*; James Skene, esq. *Curator of Museum*.—PHYSICAL CLASS. Alex. Irving, esq. *President*. John Robison, esq. *Secretary*. *Counsellors*, Rev. Dr. Macknight; James Jardine, esq.; Robert Stevenson, esq.; Sir Wm. Forbes, Bart.; Sir Wm. Arbuthnot, Bart.; Dr. Home.—LITERARY CLASS. Hen. Mackenzie, esq. *President*. P. F. Tytler, esq. *Secretary*. *Counsellors*, Ld. Meadowbank; Professor Wilson; Sir Wm. Hamilton, Bart.; Rev. Dr. Lee; Ld. Advocate; Hen. Jardine, esq.—*Dec.* 6. Read a notice respecting two ancient graves or tombs, discovered at North Charlton, Northumberland, by John Cay, esq.—Specimens exhibited of ancient warlike instruments. Dr. Brewster read a paper "On the Vision of Impressions on the Retina."

University at York.—In consequence of the overflow of students at both Universities, it is in contemplation to found a third University in the neighbourhood of York, towards which the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam has promised to subscribe fifty thousand pounds.

British Museum.—Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. has recently given to the British Museum his splendid collection of Books, relating to the History and Topography of Italy, collected between the years 1785 and 1791, during two excursions into that country. It consists of seventeen hundred and thirty-three articles, arranged according to the ancient divisions of Italy, viz.: General History of Italy; City of Rome, &c.; Ecclesiastical States; Piedmont, Savoy, Sardinia, Lombardy, Milanese, Mantua, Parma, Placentia, &c.; Venetian States; Republic of Genoa; Republic of S. Marino; Republic of Lucca; Etruria and Tuscany; Kingdom of Naples; Island of Sicily; Mountains of Ætna and Vesuvius. No fewer than three donations, of the highest importance, have been lately bestowed upon the British Museum: a collection of pictures, of extraordinary value, from Sir George Beaumont; a collection of coins, medals, bronzes, gems, and drawings, worth more than fifty thousand pounds, from Mr R. P. Knight; and the present library of Italian history.—There were admitted into this national establishment last year, 112,840 persons. The estimated expense for the current year is 15,416*l*. Amongst the items of approaching charge there are, for "Drawings from the Athenian Marbles, 350*l*." "Engravings from ditto, 1300*l*." "For the purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS. 1000*l*." and "*Law Expenses*, 300*l*." In promotion of printing the *Alexandrian MS.* there were last year expended, 391*l*; and the sums already expended in the printing, &c. of this MS. amount to 8877*l* 17s. 6d. The printing of the whole of the text, and of the greatest part of the notes, is *completed*. The remaining portion of the notes and of the *Prolegomena*, will amount to about 300*l*. which sum will be required in a future year.

Royal Society.—At the first meeting of the Royal Society after the Christmas holidays, a very interesting paper was read by Capt. Kater, on a new collimetre, an instrument for ascertaining correctly the line of collination, or the true level of a telescope, which promises to be of great utility in astronomy. The Fellows heard with pleasure, that the accounts of the failure of a practical application of science, announced in some of the papers, was without foundation*; and were informed by their President, and by the Fellows who had seen, or were acquainted with the state of the Samarang, that the results were of the most satisfactory kind. M. Thenard's name was read as a Foreign Member of the Society; and Mr. Bell and Mr. Scoresby admitted as Fellows. At the request of the Royal Society, Government had consented to have an arc of the meridian measured in New South Wales. It is to be hoped, that no changes which may take place in the government of that colony will interfere with this important measure, which is a great scientific object, not merely from its relation to the charts and limits of territory in Australasia, but likewise from its connexion with the figure of the earth.

Sir Walter Scott.—It is said that upon hearing of the premature death of the late Rev. C. Maturin, and learning that he had left a widow but ill provided for, and some unpublished manuscripts, Sir Walter wrote to the unfortunate lady a letter of condolence, in which, among other kind expressions of respect for the genius of the departed author, he gratuitously offered his editorial services, for the purpose of giving his works to the world in a form the most likely to be productive to her of profit.

Surrey Literary Institution.—An institution with the above designation has been opened, under the most favourable auspices, at the Mansion House, Camberwell—where a public lecture was lately delivered by the Rev. J. Peers, A.M. The

* This alludes to Sir H. Davy's plan for preventing the corrosion of the copper on the bottom of vessels.

Rev. lecturer took an interesting view of the progress of literature, from the earliest ages to the present time, shewing its advantages in a moral and social point of view.

Geological Society.—A notice was lately read "On some Fossils found in the Island of Madeira;" by the late Mr. T. E. Bowdich, in which he describes a formation of branched cylindrical tubes incased with agglutinated sand, which occur in great abundance near Fanical, fifteen miles from Funchal, in the Island of Madeira. Mr. Bowdich is inclined to refer these to a vegetable origin. They are accompanied by shells, some decidedly terrestrial, and others which appear to belong to a marine genus. Also an extract of a paper was read, "On the Chemical Composition of those Minerals, which belong to the genus Tourmaline;" by Dr. C. G. Gmelin, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Tubingen, &c.

Portsmouth Philosophical Society.—Sir Humphry Davy's new mode of coppering ships appears to have succeeded. The president of the Portsmouth Philosophical Society has taken the opportunity of contradicting the erroneous statements which had gone forth. He says "he had minutely examined the Samarang since she came into dock, and he said it on the authority of a naval gentleman experienced in the subject, as well as on his own, that no ship in his Majesty's navy ever came home from a foreign station, with a clearer copper, or in a better state of bottom. Nothing, in fact, could be more satisfactory than the appearance of the ship's copper. The accumulation of weeds or shells was peculiarly small, and little else but a few of the minutest limpets had become attached in the space of several months."

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—On the 7th July a meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartment, in Chouringhee; J. H. Harrington, esq. President, in the chair. Mr. John Ahmuty and Mr. George Chester were elected members, and M. du Bonde Beauchesne, of Paris, an honorary member, of the Society. Mr. B. H. Hodgson, assistant to the resident at Katmandoo, presented, to be deposited in the museum, through the medium of Mr. W. B. Bayley, Vice-president, a great number of valuable and curious articles from Bhote. Among these multifarious curiosities, is a large spiral horn, said to belong to the unicorn, and, with it, drawings of the animal made by a Bhotea peasant. The drawings are stated to convey the true image of a living animal of the deer kind, out of the centre of whose forehead grows a horn of the description transmitted. The animal is described as gregarious, graminivorous, and its flesh good to eat.

University in London.—Mr. Thomas Campbell has addressed a letter to Mr. Brougham, in which he recommends the establishment of an University in London, "for effectively and multifariously teaching, examining, exercising, and rewarding with honours, in the liberal arts and sciences, the youth of our middling rich people, between the age of fifteen or sixteen, and twenty"—by the middling rich, he meaning "all between mechanics and the enormously rich."

Weights and Measures.—The new Act for regulating weights and measures, will create trouble at first to persons in trade, and be the subject of confusion with their customers. They will apply more particularly, however, to the beer, wine, and spirit trade; and as the penalties of former Acts attach to the present, it behoves those concerned to be prepared by the first of May, the day on which the Act takes place, with the legalized measures, weights, bushel, &c. As an example of the variations and their complexity, we mention, that the weights are to be regulated from 1 oz. to 4lb. by grains Troy; and from 4 lb. to 7 lb. by drachms Avoirdupois; thus we find the present ounce too heavy by $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain Troy; and the 4 lb. too heavy by 8 grains Troy; the 7 lb. too heavy by $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm Avoirdupois; and the 1 cwt. is 8 drachms too heavy. The new gallon beer measure will be about one-sixtieth less than the present, a reduction too small to produce any alteration in the retail price. In wine measure the variation is very considerable; the new gallon being as nearly as possible one-fifth larger than the present. A tun of wine, therefore, which continues to be 252 gallons, will hereafter be equal to 302 gallons and upwards, if measured by the present standard. A correspondent price will of course be made; the quart of wine now sold at 5s. must be charged 6s. Spirits, if 15s. per gallon, will take a proportionate rise to 18s. The new bushel will also exceed the present by about one-thirty-second part; for instance, 100 bushels of coals by the present measure will not be quite equal to 97 of the new, and taking it the reverse way, 100 bushels by the new bushel will be equal to something more than 103 bushels of the present. Although a complete uniformity of weights has not been secured, still very great benefit will accrue by there being only *two* authorised *pound* weights in the kingdom. The establishing of a uniformity of measures was extremely desirable; there were pre-

viously no less than three authorised varieties, besides an indefinite number of others adopted by usage. The enforcement of the sale of wine in the full quart would also be useful. In France, if a bottle of wine is asked for, one short of measure is generally given as in England, perhaps 14 to the dozen; but if the purchaser demands a *litre*, or a proper measure equivalent to our quart, it must be brought in two bottles, and no more is to be paid for it. The cheat respecting wine-bottles and measures in England is truly disgraceful, dear as that article is at best.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Royal Academy of Sciences.—At a late sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at the Institute on Monday 17th, Count Chaptal was President, and Baron Cuvier Secretary. Nothing of any interest took place at this meeting, the business being principally confined to the election of new members for the present year. Some new works were laid upon the table; among the rest the 7th number of a Voyage round the World, by Captain Freycinet; the 45th and 46th numbers of the Natural History of the Mammifères, by M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire; and the last number of Physiological Observations, by M. Laplace. A letter was read by the President from the Society of Geography, presenting to the Academy the 1st volume of their Collection of Travels and Memoirs, and requesting the patronage and encouragement of the Academy to their new Society. Several Memoirs were read.

The Section of Surgery of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, which now fills the place of the Academy of Surgery, held its first annual public sitting on Thursday the 20th. Baron Portal, perpetual Honorary President of the Academy, presided, and attracted a very numerous auditory. M. Richerand, Secretary of the Section, pronounced an able discourse on the progress made by Surgery within the last thirty years; and several papers were read: among the rest a very interesting Memoir, by Professor Roux, on the Suture of the *Velum Palatinum*, a most ingenious operation, invented a few years ago by that skilful surgeon, and which he has already put in practice twelve times. The object of this operation is to restore the free use of speech to those who are deprived of it by the division of the *velum palatinum*, a vice in conformation of the inside of the mouth, which is almost as common as the *labia leporina*, or hare-lip. This invention is one of the most important and useful that has been made in surgery within a considerable time; and the reading of the Memoir excited the general applause of the meeting.

Société Royale des Bonnes Lettres.—The Royal Society of *Good* Letters was founded four years since, by a number of literary Royalists, to counterbalance the revolutionary doctrines which poured in torrents from the press. Reading and lecture rooms were established, and several literary and scientific men delivered lectures twice a week during the winter season; in which elegant literature, religion, and morals, were mixed up. The Cabinet Ministers and principal persons of the State honoured it with their protection in becoming members, and M. de Chateaubriand accepted the presidency. As it may be easily guessed, it is the tool of a party for the assistance of the priesthood, and will do nothing for literature.

Royal Institute of France. Academie Francaise, Jan. 4, 1825.—M. Lemercier presented his translation, in French verse, of the Heroic Songs of the Greek Mountaineers and Sailors, 1 vol. in 8vo.—M. Ch. Pougens, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, presented the second volume of his "Archeologie Française, or Vocabulary of old Words that have fallen into disuse, and that it would be advisable to restore to modern Language," 1 vol. in 8vo.—M. Fontanier presented, 1st, his work, entitled, "Key to the Etymology of all Languages in general, and of the French Language in particular," 1 vol. in 12mo.; and 2d, Louis Racine's Poem on Religion, of which he has published a new edition, with a Sketch of the Author's Life, together with Notes and Appendices at the end of each Canto, 1 vol in 8vo. — M. de Chateauneuf presented, with his respectful homage to the Academy, two Comedies in five acts, and in prose, imitated from Sheridan; the first entitled "The School for Scandal," and the second, "The Three Rivals, or the Romantic Daughter."—M. de Saur and M. de Saint Geniés laid before the Assembly, 1st, "The Adventures of Faust and his Descent into Hell, 3 vols. in 12mo.; and 2d, "The Sacrifice Prevented," a piece in three acts, written in verse. —M. Albert de Montemont presented to the Academy his translation into French verse of "The Pleasures of Hope," a poem by Thomas Campbell, followed by

two Odes.—M. Boscheron presented his Essays, in poetry, 1 vol. in 8vo.—M. Ch. Ed. Lambert laid before the Assembly his "Historical Memoir on the Battle of Formigny," 1 vol. in 8vo.—M. Lemontey read a paper containing some reflections on the subject of the Russian Language and Literature.

Statistics of Paris.—The following details of the consumption of the City of Paris, are extracted from an official statement:—The consumption of Paris in 1823 was in liquors, 915,958 hectolitres of wine; 51,416 hectolitres of brandy; 11,465 hectolitres of cider and perry; 16,860 hectolitres of vinegar; 130,069 hectolitres of beer. There was a greater consumption in 1823 than in 1822 of wine, by 77,445 hectolitres; and of brandy by 8652 hectolitres; but the consumption of beer was less by 46,690 hectolitres. There was sold in 1822, in Paris, 3,196,146 pounds of grapes; while in 1823 there were sold but 536,717 pounds. In 1823 there were eaten in Paris 76,018 oxen, and 10,394 cows; 74,096 calves; 365,048 sheep; 89,562 pigs and boars; besides 4,011,376 pounds of meat *à la main* (poultry, rabbits, &c.); 1,218,948 pounds of tripe, offal, &c.; and 3,063,562 pounds of dry cheese. The amount of sea fish sold in Paris during 1823, was 4,027,196 francs (161,088*l.*); of oysters, 889,965 francs (35,598*l.*); of fresh-water fish, 547,191 francs (21,887*l.*); of poultry and game, 8,037,875 francs (321,515*l.*); of butter, 8,465,824 francs (338,572*l.*); of eggs, 3,857,148 francs (154,280*l.*) The consumption of grain and flour is always estimated at about 1500 bags per day. There were sold 9,026,914 *bottes* (bundles) of hay; 13,786,260 *bottes* of straw; and 1,108,058 hectolitres of oats, which is a greater quantity than in the preceding years.

Barometer in Paris.—It has been observed, as a very remarkable circumstance in Paris, during the latter end of the year 1824, that the barometer has, in general, been exceedingly high, considering the bad weather that has prevailed, and the great quantity of moisture in the atmosphere; at the same time that the wind has almost invariably been in a quarter that is not considered as having a tendency to raise the mercury in that valuable instrument; that is, from the south-west quarter, which has been the prevailing wind for a long series of time. There has been in Paris almost constant and incessant rain. The only intervals of fair weather that have occurred, and they but rarely, were when the wind got round a few points to the west, or the northward of west, when the rain ceased; and invariably, a few hours after, the wind again got to the south-west, the rain again commenced to fall. It would appear as if a revolution had taken place in the laws of the barometer, as far as regards the immediate vicinity of Paris.

New Mortars.—M. Paixhains has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner that cannon discharge balls. It was lately proved at Brest, in the presence of a committee of superior naval officers, and answered every expectation; carrying as far as the largest ship guns. The bomb went true to the direction, and the effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are to be immediately made in the naval *materiel*. "In consequence of this invention (says the *Journal des Debats*) large ships will no longer have the advantage of crushing smaller vessels without running risk: a well-directed discharge from one of these bombs may blow up or sink the largest ship."

White Bread.—Dr. Magendie tried the experiment of feeding dogs upon white bread and water, but all the patients died within fifty days, whilst those to whom he had given household bread (pain de munition), which only differed from the white bread by retaining a quantity of the bran, continued to thrive very well upon it. It is remarkable that one of the dogs that died, had been even put upon his usual nourishment between the 40th and 45th days, but nothing could save him from the fatal effects of white bread.

Necrology.—A parting glance at the events of the year 1824 in France, sums up the losses, by death, of a king, a princess, thirteen peers, five members of the Chamber of Deputies, many magistrates, two judges, five persons high in the civil administration, a cardinal, two archbishops, two bishops; two consuls of the Revolution, as well as a prince; one of the five members of the Directory and three of the Convention; three members of the Academy.

The Diorama.—The celebrated painters of the Diorama are preparing a piece that will even eclipse their former splendid performances; it is a view of Rouen; and they have imagined a storm, which abates—a rainbow appears—the storm returns, and so on, till the illusion is beyond all that can be conceived, or has even yet been produced by the art.

Literary Newspaper.—A new literary newspaper has been established in Paris, named the "*Globe*," and conducted by a young man of no mean talents called Desclozeaux. His principal aim is to establish a work, in which criticism, honest and impartial criticism, shall be the pro-

minent feature. His views are moreover directed to the world beyond the range of Paris, which in the eyes of most of the journalists of that capital seems the boundary of the universe. He endeavours to render sound principles and literary independence the vogue, and to reform the periodical literature of his country from the influence of passion and pay. He hopes to embrace a wider scope, and to see things with more enlarged views than the prejudices of most of his periodical brethren will allow them; still preserving inviolate his feelings of attachment to his country, and seeking to improve where improvement is become necessary, and to work for her glory upon the basis of reason and true policy rather than on the old grounds of custom and prejudice. This journal was begun in September last, and has hitherto been conducted in a way highly creditable to its first professions.

ITALY.

Archæology.—In the first volume of the "Memoirs of the Archæological Society" lately established at Naples, is a dissertation by Fr. Rossi, on a medal of Crispus Cæsar, the son of Constantine, which was found at Capua, bearing the legend, *Virtus exercit*: also, another dissertation by the same learned person on an inscription of P. Ælius Mucianus, couched as follows:—"P. Ælio Muciano spec. leg. II. adjut. P. Ælio Muciano speculatori legionis secundæ adjutrices." M. Rossi particularly applies himself to define, with precision, the signification of the word *speculator* among the ancients. The same volume contains a memoir by M. Andres, on the subject of Eustathius's commentary on Homer. M. Andres also treats on a geographical chart of 1455, in which is indicated the position of the Antilles. M. Avellino has described a golden crown which was found in 1813, in an ancient tomb near Armento, in the Basilicate. This crown is composed of oak leaves, interwoven with small branches and flowers; among which, the rose, the narcissus, the anemone, &c. are distinctly to be recognised. Upon the flowers and the leaves the chaser has represented some bees; and there are six figures—four female and two male. This crown furnishes M. Avellino with the opportunity of discussing the crowns of the ancients, and particularly the manner of composing them for different purposes. It was this kind of crown of which two thousand were presented at the obsequies of Sylla; and such were the crowns, which, according to Plutarch, all the towns of Thessaly consecrated to the manes of Pelopidas. The author has shewn much erudition in this paper. M. Carcari has explained an inscription which was discovered in 1765, on the gate of the Temple of Isis, at Pompeii, concerning a Numerius Popidius admitted into the number of the Decurions for having restored the Temple. In ancient times, as at present, liberality to the church was highly honoured. The inscription is as follows:—"N. Popidius, n. f. celsinus ædem Isidis terræ motu conlapsam a fundamento P. S. restituit hunc ob liberalitatem cum esset annorum sexs ordini suo gratis adlegerunt." The sexs is ambiguous. M. Carcani indulges in the not very happy conjecture, that this devotee, Popidius, was, perhaps, a child of six years old, to whom his father transferred the honour of having rebuilt the edifice. It is said that the second volume of the Memoirs of the Society will contain drawings of this Temple of Isis.

GERMANY.

Bavaria.—In the Cabinet of Drawings at Munich, there has lately been found one, equally remarkable as a drawing and a manuscript. A notice at the back gives the following account of it:—"Questo disegno è originale di Benv. Cellini, presentato esso nell' Accademia de' Pittori in Firenze di sua invenzione per l' impresa della detta Accademia con la spiegazione scritta di sua mano."—[This is the original drawing of Benvenuto Cellini, designed by him, and presented to the Academy of Painting at Florence for the seal of this Academy, with the explanation in his own hand-writing.]

Vasari, in his life of the sculptor Fra. Giov. Agnolo Montorsoli, mentions that the Academy of Painting at Florence was founded in 1561 out of the old company of St. Luke, by the advice of that artist, with the co-operation of the author himself, and under the protection of the Grand Duke Cosmo the Magnificent. Benvenuto, who was at that time at Florence, and a year after finished his famous crucifix in marble, is named as one of its principal members. Vasari also says, that the Academy proposed adopting new arms instead of the former of the Compagnia di S. Luca, which contained the winged bull of that Evangelist, and that on this occasion many beautiful designs were presented by the artists, and among the rest the above drawing, of the authenticity of which there can be no doubt. It is washed with brown, and the outlines lightly marked with ink. In an upright oval, about six inches in length, there is the figure of Apollo, with a bow and arrow and a floating mantle; the Serpent writhes behind his feet. The figure is designed with great boldness and

dignity, and in the peculiar style of the Master. Under the oval are the following lines. "La inscrizione d'intorno al Sigillo è questa :

'Apollo è sol la luce
Cosmo è principio a la gran scuola e Duce.'"

The inscription round the seal is as follows :

"Apollo alone is the light ;
Cosmo the beginning of the great School and Duke."

This ingenious inscription is followed by the explanation of the drawing, a remarkable illustration of the character of Cellini. "The great planet the Sun is alone the light of the Universe, and the ancients and our forefathers represented it under the figure of Apollo ; when after the great Deluge, which covered the whole earth, all the waters had returned to their place, there remained a thick mist which hindered the earth from producing fruit; but the sun so penetrated it with its rays, that it was dispersed. Hence the ancients represented Apollo with a bow and arrows, with which he killed the serpent Python, for so they fabulously called this thick mist; and so I have designed him, for I think that our Academy of Painting is worthy of the beautiful emblem ; for as the former is the true light of the universe, so is design the only and true light of all the actions of men of every profession. For Design is of two kinds; the first is that which is in the imagination; the second proceeds from the first, and manifests itself in lines; and this has made Man so bold, that he has ventured to rival the great father Apollo, who causes to spring up plants and herbs, flowers and animals, all wonderful things and ornaments to our earth. And now Man, by the aid of design, has built upon the earth great cities with stupendous palaces, theatres, temples, towers, halls, houses, and bridges. He has also adorned them with beautiful figures of animals, with marbles and metals, and decorated the interior of these surprising edifices with paintings. Then he has adorned himself with jewels and gold, and all this he has effected by the admirable art of design; and because Apollo is the true master of it, he therefore appeared to me to be also its true symbol."

HOLLAND.

Great Canal.—The new canal of Amsterdam, forming a communication from the ocean to that city, exceeds in depth and dimensions any similar work in Great Britain. A forty-four gun frigate has already made the passage, and there is sufficient capacity for a ship even of eighty guns.

RUSSIA.

Russian Maritime Expedition.—Captain Litke, on his return from his third voyage to Nova-Zembla, disembarked at Archangel on the 12th of September 1823. In the report which he has published, he mentions having found, in latitude 69 44 N., and longitude 8 33 W. the Bay of Matovsky, of which he gives a description. He reached 76 48 of latitude ; but being obstructed by ice, returned to Nova-Zembla. A storm, by which his vessel was damaged, prevented him from completely examining that island in every respect.

Siberian Gods.—The Civil Governor of Tobolsk has sent to the Cabinet of Natural History of the University of Moscow, two statues cast in copper ; one of which, found by a peasant in the district of Ichimsk, represents, according to tradition, one of the gods formerly adored by the Siberians ; the other was found on the banks of the Irtych.

Petersburg.—The Academy has completed and published, in six volumes, its grand Dictionary of the Russian Language. M. Sokolof, the Perpetual Secretary of the Academy, has been appointed a Councillor of State, and, as well as Karamsin the historian, and the poet Joukovsky, has received the decorations in brilliants of the Second Class of Saint Anne.

ICELAND.

Letters from Iceland state, that the eruption of the volcanoes Kotlugjan and Orfildsjokelen has ceased, but that another element had since occasioned the greatest ravages. Kotlugjan had been throwing up with so much force immense masses of water, that the neighbouring country was inundated, and three men became the victims of the phenomenon. The last winter was not cold, although a great quantity of snow had fallen amidst terrible storms of wind.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Elihu Tudor, who was a Lieutenant in the army of General Wolfe in the celebrated battle on the Heights of Abraham in 1750, is now living at East Windsor, Connecticut, at the advanced age of 94 years. He is supposed to be the only surviving Officer of General Wolfe's army in Europe or America. He continues to receive a pension from the British Government. Dr. Tudor graduated at Yale College in 1750 ; and before he entered the army was a Surgeon in the British Navy.

RURAL ECONOMY.

New species of Potatoe.—These potatoes are of a long shape, have a smooth white skin, and appear to have a greater number of *eyes* than any other; but their peculiarity is their fecundity, and their growing together in clusters, as from the centre of a circle. They were presented to Mr. J. Phillips the grower, by Mr. Sheppard, of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, in the spring of 1823, being a new species from Canada. From the above thirty-nine sets were procured, and planted in the beginning of April. The plants came on remarkably well, but were nearly all destroyed by a pig, which got into the garden; what remained were reserved for sets the following year, but were diminutive and unripe when taken out of the earth. In the spring of last year (1824) a piece of ground measuring twelve feet six inches by eight feet, was reserved for another trial, and the sets, though very indifferent, were planted in that space, at the distance of ten inches asunder and fifteen between the rows. The crop was taken up on the 8th of October, and produced 514 potatoes, weighing 103 lbs. Many of them were found growing together in clusters of six and seven, and in measuring some of the largest, they were found to be seven and a half and eight inches long, and six and a half in circumference. This potatoe is of the kidney species, thin skinned, and remarkably good, either roasted or boiled, and being what is called a remarkably good *cropper*, will be found serviceable either for the table or for cattle. It will not answer as an early potatoe, being then sweet and waxy; but when ripe, is perfectly white and mealy. Should the next year's crop be proportionably productive, there will be sufficient to dispose of, so as to make the potatoe generally known.

An improved Method of obtaining early Crops of Peas, after severe Winters. By T. A. KNIGHT, Esq. F.R.S. &c.—Considering even trivial improvements to be important relatively to the management of those species of plants upon the culture of which much labour and capital are annually expended, for private use and for the supply of the public markets, I address to the Horticultural Society the following *account of a mode of obtaining an early crop of peas*, which I have practised with great success in the present spring. When severe winters have proved fatal to crops of peas sown the preceding autumn, many gardeners have experienced the advantages of raising other plants in pots, with artificial heat, early in the spring, and subsequently transplanting them into the common soil: and the object of the present communication is only to describe an improvement in the mode of repeating this operation. In the present spring, my garden, owing to its soil being cold, and the climate rather inhospitable, did not contain, in the end of February, a single living pea-plant; and I purposely delayed the experiment, which I proceed to relate, till the first day of March. Upon that day the ground was prepared, and part of the seed sown, as usual, in rows, where the plants were to remain; at the same time other peas, of the same early kind, were sown in circles within the circumference of pots of ten inches in diameter, inside measure. These pots were nearly filled with a compost of a peculiar kind, from the highly nutritive and stimulating qualities of which I anticipated much acceleration in the growth of my plants, with the advantages of being able to remove them, at the proper period, to the open ground, without having their roots at all detached from their pasture, owing to the fibrous organic texture of the compost. This was made of equal parts of thin turf, to which much lifeless herbage was attached, and unfermented horse-dung, without litter; and a quantity of the ashes of burnt weeds, containing, as usual, a good deal of burnt mould, equivalent in bulk to about one-twelfth of the other materials. Equal parts of fresh soil, with unfermented horse-dung, with litter, and a small quantity of quick-lime, or wood-ashes, would probably operate as powerfully as the compost above described. The whole was reduced to small fragments, and well intermixed; and the pots were filled with it within an inch of their tops. The peas were then sown upon the surface of the compost, and covered with common mould; and the pots were placed in my peach-house. In this they remained till the plants were an inch high, when they were removed into the open air; but they were protected during the night, for some time, and particularly when the character of the evening indicated the probability of frost. In the last week of March the plants were taken from the pots, and planted in rows in the open ground; and I have the satisfaction to observe, that very nearly the whole of the compost adhered firmly to their roots; and that their growth subsequently was not apparently checked, in any degree, by their transplantation. They were placed in rows contiguous to those which had been previously sown, a small quantity of compost, similar to that put into the pots, being added; and the common mould was then closed round their roots, and raised upon each side of the rows. Sticks to support and

protect the plants were immediately added, in rather more than the ordinary number and quantity; and subsequently no particular care or attention was paid to them. On the morning of the 29th of April, I ascertained the comparative growth of my plants, which had been subjected to the different modes of treatment above mentioned, in two rows which grew contiguous to each other: when I found the height of those which had been raised in pots to be fifteen inches, and that of the others to be scarcely four inches; and I much doubt whether I ever possessed, in the most favourable season, as forward a crop of peas as my garden now contains. Many causes appear to me to have operated in conjunction to produce the foregoing effects. It has long been known that snow does not, in winter, lie so long upon ground which has been manured in the same season with fresh unfermented horse-dung, as upon unmanured ground; and therefore I conclude that some degree of heat existed in, and emanated from, the compost, though probably never in a sufficient degree to have been sensible to the touch of any warm-blooded animal. If placed in a considerable heap, such a compost as that described, and even when the horse-dung is much less in quantity, will heat violently. I have often suffered the compost of this kind, which I employ for pine-apples, to become hot, to prevent the subsequent appearance of earth-worms in it. If heat was in any degree generated by the compost in which the peas grew, the escape of it was necessarily retarded by the numerous sticks by which the ground was partially covered; and little injury could have been sustained from the shade of those, because the quantity of light, comparatively with the temperature of the air, and growth of the plants, is very great after the vernal equinox; and it is every day increasing in power and influence. Another cause of the rapid growth of the transplanted peas has probably been the very favourable state of the soil in which they have been placed, it having been turned over with the spade immediately before transplantation took place: for peas never thrive well in strong soils, when such have been compressed and soddened, in early spring, by much moisture. But the chief causes of their very rapid growth have, I believe, been the highly nutritive and stimulating quality of the compost, and the presence of some degree of additional warmth. For I have in former seasons derived great advantage from placing a moderate quantity of nearly similar compost immediately under rows of peas, which have been sown in the usual manner; except that the seeds were placed upon the surface of the soil, within which the compost had been buried, and covered by having had the soil collected from each side to form a ridge over them. In all cases where a compost of the kind I have described is employed to accelerate the growth of dwarfish and early peas, it should be used in small quantities only, that the early growth of the plants may be promoted without excessive luxuriance being given.—*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent to Thomas Bury, of Salford, for an Improvement in dyeing, or producing a permanent Nankeen Colour, on Cotton, Wool, Skein Yarn, and certain other Articles.—The improvement consists solely in the use of the bark of the cork-tree instead of woods or other materials heretofore used in dyeing a nankeen colour. The bark may be used and applied as follows: for every twenty pounds weight of skein yarn, cotton, wool, or the same weight of other articles, prepare a mordant for dyeing a nankeen colour in the usual manner; pass the articles intended to be dyed through the mordant from ten to fifteen minutes, then wash them well, and rinse them in a decoction of the bark of the cork-tree, of about fourteen gallons of water to twelve pounds weight of the bark, ground, or well bruised or crushed; which operation of rinsing will be effected in from ten to fifteen minutes. Then prepare another mordant for dyeing a nankeen colour in the usual manner: pass the articles intended to be dyed through this mordant from ten to fifteen minutes, then wash off in soap and warm water, or hartshorn and warm water, and dry. This invention is not confined to this particular mode of preparing and applying the bark of the cork-tree, it being obvious that the mode of preparing and applying it may be varied, but consists in the use and application of the bark of the cork-tree, in whatever form it may be prepared and applied.

Siemen's Improvement on the Process of making Brandy from Potatoes.—The introduction of this process, which has been adopted in many parts of Germany and in the north of Europe, has been recommended to the Swedish government by M. Berzelius, and to the Danish government by Professor Oersted. From the trials made at Copenhagen, it would appear that one-third more brandy is produced than by the usual processes. In Professor Oersted s report, we find the following account of the process. The potatoes are put into a close wooden

vessel, and exposed to the action of steam, which heats them more than boiling water. The potatoes can thus be reduced to the state of the finest paste with the greatest facility, it being necessary only to stir them with an iron instrument furnished with cross pieces. Boiling water is then added to the paste, and afterwards a little potash, rendered caustic by quick-lime. This dissolves the vegetable albumen which opposes the complete conversion of the potatoe starch into a fluid. Professor Oersted frees the potatoe brandy from its peculiar flavour by means of the chlorate of potash, which is said to render it equal to the best brandy made from wine.

NEW PATENTS.

List of Scotch Patents, from July to Dec 1824.

W. Busk, of Broad-street, London, for improvements in the means or method of propelling or moving ships, boats, or other floating bodies. August 4, 1824.

M. Bush, of Westham, for improvements on machinery or apparatus for printing calicoes, and other fabrics. August 13, 1824.

J. Foot, of Church-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer, for an improved umbrella. Sept. 1, 1824.

R. Lloyd, of the Strand, and J. Rowbotham, of Great Surrey-street, for hats upon a new construction. Aug. 30, 1824.

W. H. Horrocks, of Stockport, for a new apparatus for giving tension to the warp in looms. Aug. 31, 1824.

J. G. Bodmer, of Manchester, for improvements in the machinery for cleaning, carding, drawing, roving, and spinning of cotton and wool. Sept. 21, 1824.

J. L. Bradbury, of Manchester, for a new mode of twisting, spinning, or throwing silk, cotton, wool, linen, or other threads or fibrous substances. Sept. 23, 1824.

J. Parkes, of Manchester, for a method of manufacturing salt. Sept. 25, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements in the method of preparing and manufacturing silk for weaving and other purposes. Sept. 29, 1824.

P. Chel, of Earl's-court, Kensington, for improvements on machinery for drawing, roving, and spinning flax, wool, waste silk, or other fibrous substances. October 25, 1824.

S. Broadmeadow, of Abergavenny, for a new and improved method of manufacturing and purifying inflammable gases, by the admission and admixture of atmospheric air. October 29, 1824.

J. Tetlow, of Manchester, for improvements in power-looms for weaving various articles. Oct. 29, 1824.

J. Smith, of Old-street, London, for improvements on a machine for washing, cleansing, and whitening cotton, linen, silk, and woollen garments, or piece goods. Nov. 6, 1824.

T. R. Guppy, of Bristol, gentleman, for improvements in masting vessels. Nov. 6, 1824.

S. Hall, of Basford, for an improved steam-engine. Nov. 6, 1824.

H. Schroder, of Hackney, for a new filter. Nov. 30, 1824.

J. Head, of Banbury, for improvements in machinery for making card or platt for boot and stay laces. Dec. 2, 1824.

Patents lately granted.

J. Deykin and W. H. Deykin, of Birmingham, for an improvement in the manufacture of certain military, naval, and other uniform and livery buttons. Dec. 23, 1824.

D. Stafford, of Liverpool, for improvements on carriages. Dec. 24, 1824.

S. Denison, of Leeds, and J. Harris, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery for the purpose of making wove and laid paper. Jan. 1, 1825.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements in machinery for making lace-net, commonly called bobbin-net. Jan. 12, 1825.

P. Erard, of Great Marlborough-street, for improvements on piano-fortes. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Jan. 5, 1825.

A. Tilloch, of Islington, for an improvement or improvements in the steam engine, or in the apparatus connected therewith, and also applicable to other useful purposes. Jan. 11, 1825.

W. Henson and W. Jackson, both of Worcester, for improvements in machinery for making lace or net, commonly called bobbin-net. Jan. 11, 1825.

G. Gurney, of Argyle-street, surgeon, for an improved finger-keyed musical instrument; in the use of which a performer is enabled to hold or prolong the notes, and to increase or modify the tone, at pleasure. Jan. 11, 1825.

F. G. Spilsbury, of Leek, for improvements in weaving. Jan. 11, 1825.

W. Hurst, of Leeds, for improvements in spinning and shabbing machines. Jan. 11, 1825.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire, for improvements in the preparation or manufacture of sliver or slivers, or tops, from wool, or wool and cotton, or other suitable fibrous materials. Jan. 11, 1825.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire, for improvements in dressing and finishing woollen cloths. Jan. 11, 1825.

J. Lockett the elder, of Manchester, for improvements in producing or manufacturing a neb or slot in the roller, shell, or cylinder, made of copper or other metal, used in the printing of calico, muslin, cotton, or linen cloths. Jan. 14, 1825.

J. F. Athee, of Marchwood, for a process by which planks and other scantlings of wood of every description will be prevented from shrinking, and will be altered and materially improved in their durability, closeness of grain, and power of resisting moisture, so as to render the same better adapted for ship-building, and other building purposes; for the construction of furniture, and all other purposes where close or compact wood is desirable, in so much that the wood so prepared will become a new article of commerce and manufacture, which he intends calling Condensed Wood. Jan. 11, 1825.

G. Sayner, of Hunslet, Leeds, and J. Greenwood, of Gomersall, for improvements in the mode or manner of sawing and cutting wood and timber by machinery. Jan. 11, 1825.

T. Magrath, of Dublin, for a composition to preserve animal and vegetable substances. Jan. 11, 1825.

T. Magrath, of Dublin, for an improved apparatus for conducting and containing water and other fluids, and preserving the same from the effects of frost. Jan. 11, 1825.

J. Phipps, of Upper Thames-street, London, and C. Phipps, of River, Kent, for an improvement or improvements in machinery for making paper. Jan. 11, 1825.

W. S. Burnett, of London-street, for a new method of lessening the drift of ships at sea, and better protecting them in gales of wind. Jan. 11, 1825.

J. Andrew, G. Tarlton, and J. Shepley, all of Crumpshall, near Manchester, for improvements in the construction of a machine used for throstle and water spinning of thread or yarn, whether the said thread or yarn be fabricated from cotton, flax, silk, wool, or any other fibrous substance, or mixture of substances, whatsoever; which said improved machine is so constructed as to perform the operations of sizing and twisting in, or otherwise removing, the superfluous fibres from the said thread or yarn, and is also applicable to the purpose of preparing a roving for the same. Jan. 11, 1825.

W. Booth, of Congleton, and M. Bailey, of Congleton, for improvements in spinning, doubling, throwsting, and twisting, silk, wool, cotton, flax, hemp, and such like materials. Jan. 11, 1825.

W. Rudder, of Egbaston, for improvements in cocks for drawing off liquids. Jan. 18, 1825.

W. Church, of Birmingham, for improvements in casting cylinders, tubes, and other articles, of iron, copper, and other metals. Jan. 18, 1825.

F. Melville, of Glasgow, for a method of securing that description of small piano-fortes, commonly called square piano-fortes, from the injuries to which they are liable from the tension of the strings. Jan. 18, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

AGRICULTURE.

Te simonies in favour of Salt as a Manure, and a Condiment for Horse, Cow, and Sheep, &c. By the Rev. B. Dacre, A. L. S. 8vo. 6s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Last Days of the Emperor Napoleon, by Doctor Antommarchi, his Physician. 2 vol. 8vo.

These volumes form the termination of Napoleon's history—the last record of his sufferings and dissolution. A death-bed scene, under any circumstances, excites an awful curiosity; but the last moments of a life like Napoleon's are full of a deeper interest. Dr. Antommarchi has detailed, with minute precision, the progress and event of that disorder; the fatal result of which was prognosticated by Mr. O'Meara. Under the influence of this painful disease, the character of the Emperor might naturally be expected to display itself in a new light; and we accordingly look with some eagerness to this scene of his final sufferings. Throughout the whole of his painful sickness, his conduct appears to have been uniformly kind and considerate towards those around him; and though he not unfrequently displayed somewhat of an imperial obstinacy in rejecting the advice of his physicians, yet, upon the whole, his frame of mind was as resigned and composed as, under such circumstances, could be expected. We naturally look with anxiety, in a narrative like this, for traces of the feelings with which, at such a time, Napoleon regarded his past life. It might have been expected some doubts would have arisen in his breast as to the line of conduct which he had pursued with regard to France. Nothing of the kind, however, with the exception of one slight allusion, appears to have occurred. He never seems to have regretted the part which he played—that he threw away the chance of securing the liberty of his country, for the crown, which, in the end, was torn from his brow.

Dr. Antommarchi, like all who approached Napoleon, soon became devotedly attached to him. This feeling, of course, excited a correspondent regard on the part of his illustrious patient, who appears to have found no inconsiderable pleasure in chatting with his physician. As was his custom, Napoleon, on these occasions, generally made himself the topic of conversation, and entered much at large into various "passages" of his life. Of the accuracy with which Dr. A. has reported these conversations, it is, of course, difficult to judge. Many of the anecdotes which he has preserved respecting the Emperor, are, however, highly characteristic. The following deserves to be recorded as a proof that he retained to the last, after all the wonderful changes of his life, the strong natural affections of his youth.

"The Emperor felt better. I had been speaking to him about Rome; and all his recollections had centred on his mother. He recalled her affection — the tender care she had bestowed upon him; and, suddenly stopping—'You are much attached to me, Doctor; you care not for contrarieties, pain, or fatigue, when you can relieve my sufferings; yet all this is not maternal solicitude. Ah! Mamma Letizia!' In saying this he hid his face."

As the time of his patient's dissolution approached, Dr. Antommarchi's narrative becomes more painfully interesting. It is not surprising that, at this time, Napoleon should manifest those strong superstitious feelings, for which, through life, he had been remarkable. The following circumstance occurred about a month before his death.

"At seven, some of the servants brought a report that they had seen a comet towards the East. 'A comet!' exclaimed Napoleon, with emotion, 'that was the sign, precursor of the death of Cæsar.' I came in in the midst of the agitation into which this report had thrown him. —'You have seen, Doctor?'—'No, Sire, nothing.'—'How so, the comet? It has been observed.'—'That is a mistake; I have looked at the sky for a length of time, without being able to discover any thing of the kind.'—'Labour lost, Doctor; I am at the end of my career, every thing tells me so; you alone persist in concealing the fact from me; but to what purpose? Why should I deceive myself? I am, however, wrong to complain. You are attached to me, and wish to save me the agony of knowing my fate. I feel grateful for your intention.'"

Dr. Antommarchi writes with all the warm feeling of a partisan; which has, no doubt, in some instances, led him to form exaggerated views of things. Thus, during his stay in London, previous to his departure for St. Helena, he appears, from some strange misapprehension, actually to have entertained fears of bodily violence being offered to him. In his narrative he is occasionally too diffuse; but his affection for his subject has, probably, led him into this error. He, of course, inherits all his master's antipathy to the individuals who were entrusted with the custody of the Emperor.

The Spirit of the Age; or, Contemporary Portraits. 1 vol. 8vo.

We have here another volume from the reckless, extravagant, and hasty, but acute, brilliant, spirit-stirring, and always entertaining pen of the author of "Table Talk;" for *his* it must be —or the devil's—as some one said of an anonymous voluntary of Handel's. That these Contemporary Portraits are by one or other of the artists we have referred to, will be the opinion of all connoisseurs who examine them; but as to *which* of the two it is, there will probably be considerable difference of judgment. At all events,

certain of the distinguished sitters ("on compulsion") will not easily be persuaded that any human hand could draw such portraits of them as they will here meet with. For our own parts, we incline to the belief that the production is a *joint* one. That there is much of the Table-talker in it, cannot be doubted; but as certain it is that there is not a little of "the devil." In short, to explain the matter at once, this extraordinary writer "hath a demon"—as he himself would probably be the last in the world to deny; and if we insist on his dismissing this occasionally obnoxious attendant, we must be content to part with *him* too, to all good purposes; for he could no more, without this aid, reach the beauties with which he presents us, than he can avoid the errors and extravagancies into which it sometimes leads him.

The volume before us, like all the former ones from the same pen, is full of ideas, and consequently full of entertainment. You cannot sleep over it. Nothing so surely and so quickly generates its like, as mental activity; and there are few, if any, modern pages so rife with it as those which proceed from the writer of this volume. He has here, too, got among

"Those *personal* themes which he loves best;"

and he revels among them, to his heart's *discontent*. The volume seems intended to embody the general pervading spirit of the day in which we live, under the form of a collection of Essays on those individual spirits who together make up the great sum (and an almost unprecedentedly great one it is) of English contemporary intellect. And this it does, to a certain extent—at the very least, as much as the desultory and undisciplined habits of the writer's mind, and the consequently incomplete and unsatisfactory character of his previous works, might lead us to expect. That he can treat of any subject whatever without saying something upon it, not only well worth attending to, but which no one else would or could have said, the very constitution of his mind forbids. It equally forbids that he should treat of any subject whatever in an absolutely full, fair, and sufficing manner. Accordingly, the Portraits before us, though most of them are admirably like in the general character of their expression, are at variance, not only with their originals, but with themselves, in certain individual details. And this must always be the case, where the artist cannot, or will not (whichever it may be) *fix* his attention upon the object to be pourtrayed, but is content to gain his notions of it from those casual glances which he happens to have caught of it in passing, or from that forced and momentary look which he compels himself to bestow when he places himself before it more than half against his will. What we have now said applies no less to the general subject of this very entertaining volume, than to the particular divisions of it.

But it is idle to complain of what a thing is not, when the purpose in view can be gained by examining and explaining what it *is*. Those, then, who desire to gain (ready made) an available notion of the intellectual characters of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Southey, Mr. Godwin, Mr. Moore, &c., will not easily find what they seek under so distinct, striking, and rememberable a form as here. But those who, misled by the title of this work, look into it for an adequate general estimate of the *spirit* of the age, will be disappointed. If, however, it had been called *Spirits* of the Age, there would have been little to complain of on this score. There is, much spirited and piquant writing in the volume.

Memoirs of the Life of John Philip Kemble, esq. By J. Boaden, Esq. 1*l.* 8s. 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht. 4to.

This work is attributed, and we believe correctly, to Lord John Russell, who might, without any injury to his reputation, have ventured to prefix his name to it. In perusing its well-written and amusing pages, it must be remembered that it does not aspire to the dignity of History, but is to be ranked amongst that no less valuable class of books—the Memoirs, of which it is to be wished that our literature possessed a more copious collection. We are too apt to undervalue the utility of such publications because we find them amusing, while in fact they often teach all the lessons of history in a more attractive form. The first half of the present volume is occupied with the Memoirs of the Court of France during the latter years of Louis XIV.; and, from the excellent picture which it gives of the manners, character, and spirit of the French Court at that period, will be found highly entertaining. If we were inclined to criticise this part of the work, we should say that the noble writer has not been sufficiently severe, or rather has not been strictly just, in estimating the character of Louis, who possessed no great qualities to counterbalance his vices. A great portion of the second book is devoted to our domestic history, and presents a clear and able view of English politics during the six years succeeding the peace of Utrecht. The author, it is evident, feels strongly with the Whigs of that day. In the latter part of the second book, the memoirs of France and Spain are only carried down to the year 1723. The present volume, therefore, must be regarded only as the first of a series which are to comprise the memoirs of European affairs down to the present day. The research, judgment, and good taste, displayed by the noble author at the commencement of his laborious task, induces us to express an earnest hope that he will not abandon it before its completion.

Histoire de la Revolution de 1688, en Angleterre, par Mazure. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Private Journal of Madame Campan; comprising Original Anecdotes of the French Court; with Extracts from her Correspondence, her Thoughts on Education, &c. 8vo. 12s.

This volume (notwithstanding the charge of favouritism, occasionally made against us) has never yet been noticed in the New Monthly, and would, probably, even now have been passed over, had it not been made the ground of a malignant attack on the Publisher, Mr. Colburn, in a contemporary journal, chiefly on account of the

tale, the French of which was copied from the Paris edition, over which the English Publisher had no control. The one adopted by the translator, though certainly not strictly answering to the work, might well enough be allowed to pass, considering the haste with which translations are got up, since there are not, we believe, fifty pages in the volume that were not either written or spoken by Madame Campan. The writer of the article in question also quarrels with Mr. Colburn on account of the title of the third portion of the volume—the "Thoughts on Education." These thoughts are the substance of Madame Campan's large work on Education, and contain all that is useful in a book published in Paris at fourteen francs. The writer also supposes that Thoughts on Education is the title of the large work; whereas it is a title given to this abstract of it, as being the most unpretending that could be selected. But to proceed—

Madame Campan, who is well known as the writer of the most interesting Memoirs that have appeared in our time, was one of the most sensible women in France, and a person to whom her country will be indebted for first introducing into the Continental system of education, some of the solid qualities of our own. Instead of labouring to produce finished coquettes and brilliant ornaments, of a *salon*, Madame Campan engaged herself in forming less attractive, but far better and happier persons: affectionate daughters, excellent wives and mothers, and pious women. And for this task her admirable good sense, and unchanging good humour, her perseverance, and her virtues, rendered her eminently calculated. With far less that was striking and dazzling about her than Madame de Genlis, her plans are, in our eyes, much more attractive; and she has done far more good than that lady, because she was less governed by her imagination. Madame Campan seems, indeed, to have been an exception in this respect to the rest of her countrywomen. And instead of comparing her to any of those brilliant females, who have produced so much effect in our days, we should rather be inclined to class her, in point of practical good sense, and the constant desire of making people wiser and happier, which pervades all she writes, with the best and most pious women of our own country—with our Edgeworths and our Mores.

The work before us is a journal, edited by M. Maigne, an intimate friend of Madame Campan, of her remarks on various subjects, the curious anecdotes she related, both of the new and old courts, and the particulars of her behaviour during her last illness. Of the lively manner in which Madame Campan narrates an anecdote, we give the following examples;

"Madame Campan related to me a fact so extraordinary, that I cannot refrain from recording it here. The Marchioness de Forges, whose husband was grand falconer, resided at Versailles, in the year 1775. The Marchioness was pregnant; and, during child-birth, some unpleasant intelligence was communicated to her. If I recollect rightly, she was informed that one of her houses had been burnt down. The pains of child-birth immediately ceased, and the Marchioness continued pregnant for the space of twenty-five years. At the expiration of that period she died; and, on her body being opened, the child was found petrified. A few years previous to her death, the Marquess de Crequi said to her, in a drawing-room, "Madam, I think you would do well to swallow a tutor for your son; his beard must be beginning to grow by this time."

Her good sense and habits of self-respect are evident from this little anecdote:

"She informed me that Madame Murat one day said to her, 'I am astonished that you are not more awed in our presence; you speak to us with as much familiarity as when we were your pupils!'—'The best thing you can do,' replied Madame Campan, 'is to forget your titles, when you are with me; for I can never be afraid of queens whom I have held under the rod.'"

The details of her system at Ecouen are briefly summed up in a conversation with the Emperor Alexander:

"The Emperor enquired into the most minute particulars respecting the establishment of Ecouen, and I felt great pleasure in answering his questions. I recollect having dwelt on several points which appeared to me to be very important, and which were in their spirit hostile to aristocratical principles. For example, I informed his Majesty that the daughters of distinguished and wealthy individuals, and those of the humble and obscure, were indiscriminately confounded together in the establishment. If, said I, I were to observe the least pretension on account of the rank or fortune of parents, I should immediately put an end to it. The most perfect equality is preserved; distinction is awarded only to merit and industry. The pupils are obliged to cut out and make all their own clothes. They are taught to clean and mend lace; and two at a time, they by turns, three times a week, cook and distribute victuals to the poor of the village. The young females who have been brought up at Ecouen, or in my boarding-school at Saint-Germain, are thoroughly acquainted with every thing relating to household business, and they are grateful to me for having made that a part of their education. In my conversations with them, I have always taught them that on domestic management depends the preservation or dissipation of their fortunes. I impress on their minds the necessity of regulating with attention the most trifling daily expenses; but at the same time I recommend them to avoid making domestic details the subject of conversation in the drawing-room; for that is a most decided mark of ill breeding. It is proper that all should know how to do and to direct; but it is only for ill educated women, to talk about their carriages, servants, washing, and cooking.'

"'The monarch seemed to be interested in this conversation. He observed many points of resemblance between the Maison d'Ecouen, and the establishment which his mother had founded at St. Petersburgh; but this was not surprising, for both institutions had been planned on the model of St. Cyr.'"

The unpublished letters to her Son are full of the affection, frankness, and practical wisdom which might be expected from this virtuous, consistent, and intelligent woman; but we pass them over to come to the last part of the volume, entitled "Thoughts on Education;" which are divided under the heads of Public and Private;

and subdivided into chapters on Nursing, on the Habits of Children, on their Duties to Servants, to their Parents, and to God. From thence Madame Campan proceeds to dress, to the progressive steps to be followed in a private education, and to accomplishments. Under "Public Education," she discusses its advantages—the various plans—on punishments—and on reading Romances, &c.

To those who are interested in these subjects, we strongly invite attention to this interesting volume.

The actual State of the Mexican Mines, &c. from authentic Documents. By Sir William Adams. 8vo.

This pamphlet has been printed with the laudable design of explaining, as nearly as possible, the grounds upon which a company of shareholders have undertaken to work the Mexican mines; and contains, in a dense form, most of the information which has been gathered on this important subject—highly important to those who have embarked capital in the project. Besides a cursory view of the grounds upon which this great concern has been undertaken, there are authentic documents annexed, which shew the produce of the Mexican mines, and the reason of their ceasing to be worked even in the unsatisfactory mode of the Spaniards. The Mexican Revolution, it appears, put a stop to the labours of the miners; and the water gaining ground, soon reached such a depth, that their imperfect means of draining were not equal to recovering what had been lost. Mules and leather buckets formed their only method of keeping dry mines 800 or 900 feet deep. In 1822 the amount of gold and silver coined from the mines of Mexico, under these disadvantages, was 214,128 dollars in gold, and 5,543,254*l.* 4s. 6d. in silver. The total amount of money actually coined in Mexico alone, from the year 1690 to 1823, amounted to the prodigious sum of 60,233,008 dollars in gold, and 1,580,260,776*l.* 6s. 4½d. in silver. Grand total in 133 years, 1,640,493,784*l.* 6s. 4½. The official returns on this head are curious, and the pamphlet is well worthy perusal by the curious in mining and all statistical readers.

Domestic Duties, or Instructions to Young Married Women, on the Management of their Households, and the Regulation of their Conduct in the various relations and duties of Married Life, by Mrs. William Parker. 8vo.

The volume before us is one of those practical works which are of real value and utility. It is a perfect *Vade-Mecum* for the "young married lady," who may resort to it with confidence on all questions of household economy and etiquette. But what is still better, she may turn to its pages for advice and assistance on higher duties and more important subjects, which are admirably illustrated by the good sense and excellent feeling of the writer. It is scarcely possible to give any idea of the multifarious contents of this volume, which is divided under four general heads. 1. Social Relationships; 2. Household Concerns; 3. Regulation of Time; and, 4. Moral and Religious Duties:—from making a pudding to making a will; from pickling and preserving to bringing out a daughter, there is nothing omitted with which it behoves a lady to be acquainted.

Perhaps it ought to be stated that, in that portion of the work which relates to sickness in a family, the writer informs us that she is indebted to the assistance of an intelligent professional friend.

French Domestic Cookery; combining Economy with Elegance, &c. By an English Physician. 12mo. 7s.

Observations on the Management of Trusts, for the care of Turnpike Roads, &c. By J. L. M'Adam, Esq. 8vo. 6s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Journal of a Residence and Travels in Colombia during the years 1823 and 1824. By Capt. Charles Stuart Cochrane, of the Royal Navy. In 2 vols. 8vo.

It would afford matter for some curious speculation to compare the present state of Colombia, as it is represented in the lively and agreeable volumes before us, with its probable situation some half a century hence. Under the inspiring influence of a free government, what wonderful changes may we not expect to witness? At present, the spirit of improvement has but just begun to operate, and the Colombians are, for the first time, emerging from the state of ignorance and darkness into which the maternal affection of Spain had plunged them. Knowledge and refinement are, however, beginning to make rapid advances amongst them; and when we find the Colombian ladies purchasing Broadwood's best piano-fortes, we may rest assured that higher accomplishments are not neglected. The desire of improvement appears to be great; and, luckily, from their relations with England, it will be easily gratified.

The account which Captain Cochrane gives of the Colombians, is very cheering. Nothing but their own folly can now arrest them in their career. The mass of the people do not appear to be well informed; but they are, at all events, sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the benefit of a free government. In speaking of the inhabitants of Bogota, Capt. C. says—

"The men, taken as a body, are far handsomer than the women, and their dark complexions more agreeable to the eye. They are better educated, being generally able to read and write; beyond this their abilities rarely extend, as they are seldom seen reading, and scarcely ever devote any time to study, or improvement of the mind. They are particularly fond of political subjects, which engross their whole attention; but farther than the politics of their own country they do not venture, few being at all competent to discus, or even contemplate the grand scale of the whole political world. I mean this, relatively speaking, of the body of the nation at large, and not individually, as there are many enlightened men in the executive government and congress, who are fully adequate to the comprehension and discussion of questions of the first magnitude and importance, and who would be an honour to any part of the world."

There is no act of their government more creditable to the Colombians than the provision which they have made for the ultimate extinction of slavery. The children of slaves are de-

clared to be free; and, in half a century, it is probable that slavery will be entirely worn out. What an example is this for the United States!

The style of living, and the amusements of the capital, are thus described by Capt. C.:

"The general routine of the day at Bogota commences with mass, which is attended by females and old men,—the men in general not giving themselves much trouble on this score. The women keep the house during the day, attending to domestic concerns, or lounging on their sofas. About half-past five they attend the Alameda, whence they return to receive visits until nine or ten o'clock; at which time they retire to bed."

A Narrative of Lord Byron's last Journey to Greece. Extracted from the Journal of Count Peter Gamba, who attended his Lordship on that Expedition. 8vo. 12s.

Although the public are already in possession of the principal facts detailed in this narrative, yet it is satisfactory to have them in the present more detailed and authentic form. The history of his expedition to Greece is the noblest portion of Lord Byron's biography; and is, at the same time, strongly illustrative of his high and singular character. He appears to have been led thither not only by his ardent and honest attachment to the cause of freedom, but likewise by a splendid ambition and strong love of personal distinction. He looked forward with eagerness to the first opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field; and it was with great difficulty that he was restrained by his physicians from taking a part in an expedition against the enemy, at a period when his health was in a very precarious state. This fire was, however, tempered by the reflection that, in the very responsible situation which he filled, prudence was the highest virtue which he could display; and, indeed, throughout the whole of his transactions in Greece he conducted himself with eminent discretion. The chivalrous ardour with which he had engaged in the cause manifested itself even on his death-bed. "He began," says Count Gamba, "to talk wildly, as if he were mounting a breach in an assault. He called out half in English, half in Italian—Forwards! Forwards! Courage—follow my example—don't be afraid, &c." At another time, on recovering his faculties, he spoke of Greece, saying—"I have given her my time, my means, my health—and now I give her my life—what could I do more?" The account of his last moments, which tallies in all material respects with that of his domestic, Fletcher, is highly interesting. A few anecdotes respecting Lord Byron are interspersed in this narrative; from amongst which we select the following:—

"Mavrocordato paid a long visit to Byron. It must not be supposed that their conversations on all occasions turned on nothing but public affairs: on the contrary, they talked now and then upon general topics: and I remember very well, that one evening when they were together, they had a sort of trial of skill as to their recollection of Turkish history. Mavrocordato is esteemed very accomplished in this particular, and tried Byron on the genealogy of the Ottoman emperors. Wherever there was any difference of opinion, we always found, on reference, that Byron was right. His memory, indeed, was surprisingly accurate. He said—'The Turkish history was one of the first books that gave me pleasure when a child; and I believe it had much influence on my subsequent wishes to visit the Levant, and gave, perhaps, the oriental colouring which is observed in my poetry.'"

Letters from the Irish Highlands. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

There is so much good intention and valuable information in this volume, that it cannot but warmly recommend itself to every reader. Its object is to correct the erroneous opinions which are entertained in England, with regard to the state of Ireland, by a lively and faithful representation of the Irish character, as it exists in a district little known to the English traveller. No object, indeed, can be more desirable than this. Year after year we continue to legislate for the unhappy Irish, in a strange ignorance of the real situation and character of the people, and the result is just what might be expected—that year after year the condition of Ireland seems to become more desperate. The present volume is written with strong feelings of good will towards the Irish peasantry, and with a hearty desire to suggest expedients for their relief and improvement. Upon some questions in which the principles of political economy are involved, the writers (for the letters are not all from the same hand) appear occasionally to have adopted erroneous notions; but this is of slight importance. The value of the work consists in the store of information which it contains, and in the agreeable and interesting manner in which that information is conveyed. The following extract will give some idea of the amusing matter which is mixed up with these letters.

"Dancing is as general an amusement here as in France; and that it does not so frequently come under the observation of a traveller is probably owing to the difference of climate, which prevents its being often enjoyed in the open air. In the middle ranks, the servants of the family commonly amuse themselves, on a Sunday evening, by dancing together; and among the peasants, it is so favourite an accomplishment, that some few of their hard-earned tenpennies are bestowed upon those itinerant masters who move from village to village, remaining just as long in each as they can find scholars and potatoes sufficient for their maintenance. Even in this wild corner, we have our votaries of Terpsichore, and receive occasional visits from the professors of her mysteries. In the course of last summer, a young man died here of typhus fever, who was an instructor in this polite art. He came to us from the county of Mayo, with his violin in his hand; exercising at the same time two professions, which would hardly be deemed compatible in a more civilized country. He was a tailor and a dancing-master. The remuneration which he demanded, appeared to me large when compared with the means of payment possessed by his pupils; but very inadequate, when compared with the sum that is necessary for a man's support, even on a diet of potatoes. A course of eighteen lessons was paid for by two tenpennies. The lessons were given four or five times in the

week. The free and hospitable character of the people, I have no doubt, ensured him his lodging in some one of the cabins; and he probably made something by his other trade; for I was told that he was a reputable young man, 'a rich fellow enough,' as Dogberry would say; 'one that had two gowns, and every thing handsome about him.'

It was from one of my customers the other day that I heard this piteous tale of the dancing-master's, who had with us but a butterfly's life—a month in summer. She was a shrewd, dark-eyed little woman, who came to purchase some of the English clothes. I brought her out calico, flannel, grey linsey-woolsey. No; they were not what she wanted. What was it, then? 'The green petticoat.' It was linsey-woolsey of a bright pea-green colour. Her eyes sparkled when I produced it. 'Sure then, and it's a pretty petticoat. Isn't it elegant now?' But as soon as it was unfolded, her brow was again clouded. What was the matter? The answer was in Irish, and my interpreter laughed while she translated, 'too narrow for dancing.' My little friend, who was indeed neither young nor unmarried, nodded her head very sagaciously; 'Och sure then, and it's entirely too narrow,'—and she threw out her legs, in a pas de Zephyr, that most certainly required an additional breadth. I could but smile, to think what our English friends would have said to this strange objection against their petticoats."

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

Castle Harcourt; or, the Days of King Richard the Third. By L. F. Winter, Esq. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

The Italian Novelists; selected from the most approved Authors in that Language, &c. By Thomas Roscoe, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

POETRY.

The Bar; with Sketches of Eminent Judges, Barristers, &c. A Poem, with Notes. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Although the Muse, allured by the genius of Mr. Anstey, did upon one occasion

—— deign
To shine for once in Chancery Lane,

she has never since condescended to revisit those precincts. The lawyers, notwithstanding their love of fiction, have ever been sorry poets; and we are afraid that the author of "The Bar," who, we presume, is to be accounted amongst the gentlemen of the long robe, will not contribute to rescue them from this stigma.

"He has presumed with inky thumbs to sweep
The golden lyre;"

and has sung, in no inconsiderable number of heroic verses, the praises of all the noted lawyers of the day. The poetical merit displayed in these sketches is not great; of humour they possess little; and, in discrimination of character, they are not very successful. It is rather amusing to find the writer expressing his regret that Mr. Brougham has not confined himself to pursuits purely professional; in which case, as he informs us,

"With well-earn'd wealth, and honest, just renown,
The *highest honours* might have been his own;"

as though the honour of sitting on the bench in a full-bottomed wig, were one which such a man as Mr. Brougham could, by any possibility, covet or accept.

Jerusalem Regained; a Poem. 8vo. 8s.

THEOLOGY.

Literæ Sacræ; or, the Doctrines of Moral Philosophy and Scriptural Christianity compared. Vol. I. 8vo. 9s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Histoire des Confesseurs des Empereurs, des Rois, et d'autres Princes. 1 vol. 8vo. (History of the Confessors of Emperors, Kings, and other Potentates.)

M. de Gregoire, the author of this work, is an honest man and a Jansenist. His productions bear the impress of sincerity and good faith, but are unfortunately rather heavy and tiresome in the perusal. At a moment when the king's confessors are endeavouring to resume all their ancient influence, and when in fact, this great kingdom, whose destinies are of such importance to the rest of Europe, is governed in a great measure by the Jesuits, it might be thought that a remarkable and well-digested work, from the pen of a distinguished Jansenist, ought to produce a considerable sensation. But such is by no means the case. The majority of the French look with a mocking eye upon both Jansenists and Jesuits. Indifference as to religious matters is more than ever the distinctive trait of the French character. The bigoted and outrageous conduct of the curates, in refusing the rites of sepulture, on account of their profession or opinions, has tended to diminish the superstitious feeling which had not been destroyed by the sarcasms and pleasantries of Voltaire. The efforts of Messieurs Gregoire, Lanjuinais, and other respectable characters, are directed to root out, if possible, this indifference to former sentiments; but it is probable that their efforts will be unavailing. To to say the truth, the only persons reasonably and sincerely religious in France are the Protestants. As to the educated portion of those who call themselves Catholics, they may admire the morality of the gospel; but, as to the peculiar dogmas of the church of Rome, if they do not openly despise them, they at least consider them of little if any importance. The atrocious ends (set forth in this book) to which the confessors of the kings of France have heretofore turned their influence, are well calculated to increase the repugnance felt towards the Papal religion. The scenes now passing in Spain, will fill up the measure of hatred towards the Jesuits, which already exists in the public mind. Who can foresee the result of the moral experiments which have been making upon the religion of the French since 1815? There are at present some young and pretty women of rank in Paris, who are endeavouring to establish a new religious sect. This is a little speculation of vanity, the progress of which it will not be unamusing to follow.

Chants Heroiques des Montagnards et Matelots Grecs, traduits en Vers Français, par M. Nepomucene Lemercier. 1 vol. (Heroic Songs of the Greek Mountaineers and Seamen, translated into French Verse. By N. Lemercier.)

The translation of the popular songs of Greece, by M. Fauriel, has had great success, at least as much as any book can have at Paris, the author of which is neither Charlatan nor intriguer. M. Lemercier, who was a man of talent some twenty years ago, and who has had a still greater merit, that of resenting the seductions of Napoleon, has, in the work before us, turned these songs into French verse. He has certainly contrived to preserve no inconsiderable portion of their energetic simplicity; not an easy task, when the trammels of French poetry are taken into consideration. But his versification is, as usual, of the most obdurate and inharmonious nature. The book has been much cried up, out of respect to the author, who is an independent and courageous character; but few, if any, have had the courage to read it.

Histoire de la Revolution. Par Thiers. Vols. 3 et 4. (History of the Revolution. By Thiers.)

The admirable work of M. Mignet, who has contrived to give an excellent history of the French Revolution in 740 pages, has rendered almost unreadable all other works upon the subject. The two volumes just published by M. Thiers are chiefly remarkable for a style at the same time vague and full of pretension. The author has acquirements sufficient to have made his work interesting and instructive, if he had adopted a simple and less repulsive style. He enters into many details which Mignet had not space for; but as there is a continued effort to be very impressive and pompous in his phraseology, the interest of these is in a great measure destroyed. It were to be wished that Mignet would write a second and more detailed history of the Revolution; till then, the best guides through that extraordinary epoch, are his 740 pages, and some of the conscientious Memoirs relative to that event—such as the Memoirs of Thibaudeau, &c. &c.

Instruction sur la Danse, extraite de Saintes Ecritures, de Saints Pères, de Saints Conciles. By M. l'Abbé Hulot. 1 vol. 18mo. (Instruction on Dancing, extracted from the Holy Scriptures, the Fathers, and the Holy Councils. By the Abbé Hulot.)

Several of the French clergy are endeavouring, either by persuasion or menaces, to induce their flocks to renounce dancing, that national and innocent amusement, the looking forward to which cheers the peasant through his labours. It is not exactly the Jesuits who are thus seeking the decline and downfall of dancing: these reverend and cunning fathers, on the contrary, find it a better system to be indulgent towards even much greater peccadilloes than that of jumping on the light fantastic toe. Hence their great success and influence as confessors. The pamphlet of M. Hulot has made a sensation, for it was *apropos* to the moment, having appeared a few days after the famous program of M. Sosthene de la Rochefoucault, relative to the grand opera, of which he has been recently nominated director. This gentleman, though married, is the *cher ami* of Madame du Cayla, the wife of another man; and yet he has undertaken to reform the morals and manners of the whole corps of singers, dancers, &c. of the *Academie royale de Musique*, or, as it is now pleasantly entitled, the *Academie morale de Musique*. Fired with a holy zeal, he has commenced a crusade against short petticoats and low bodices—he has placed his interdict upon the charm-discovering *pirouette*, and menaced with anathema any female toe that shall presume to rise above a certain decorous distance from the boards. In fine, if this saltatory reformist should persist in his alterations, we shall shortly see the joyous nymphs of the opera as prudish in their looks, and prim in their attitudes, as female quakers. The zeal of M. de la Rochefoucault has stirred up that of the Abbé Hulot, who has come forward in support of the projected reformation, with proofs from holy writ, decisions of councils general and particular, and grave *dicta* of the Fathers of the Church. A M. Baron also has just published a very serious and erudite work upon dancing.

Du Courage et de la Patience dans le Traitement des Maladies, traduit de l'Italien du Docteur Pasta. 1 vol. 8vo. (Of Courage and Patience in the Treatment of Diseases, translated from the Italian. By Dr. Pasta.)

This learned Italian physician, who has written this work, is uncle to the celebrated singer Madame Pasta. He has discussed his subject philosophically and metaphysically. From it we learn that courage in the treatment of chronic diseases is one of the principal and most direct causes of their cure.

Histoire de Ninon de L'Enclos. Par M. Quatremere de Boissy. 1 vol. 18mo. (The History of Ninon de L'Enclos. By M. Quatremere de Boissy.)

M. Quatremere's life of the seductive Ninon de l'Enclos is a failure: for although he has erudition enough to have collected many interesting details upon that celebrated beauty, yet from a desire of not shocking the bigoted party now dominant in France, (for several of the Quatremere family are in the enjoyment of lucrative situations) he has withheld them, and this work is consequently tame and colourless. The life of this singular woman, if written with spirit, impartiality, and dramatic talent, would be the favourite book of the day. If Sir Walter Scott had the same knowledge of French annals and manners as M. Quatremere, what an interesting picture might we not expect of Ninon de l'Enclos, and the age in which she flourished!

Œuvres de J. B. de Maisonneuve. Publiée par M. Cheron. 1 vol. 8vo. (The Works of J. B. de Maisonneuve, &c.)

We were well acquainted with M. Maisonneuve, who died about three years ago, at the age of seventy-two. He was a very lively *spirituel* sort of man, until he lapsed into that doting garru-

lity which is a frequent malady with men of letters in Paris; for there, as soon as a man is known as an author, he acquires a right, which too often he not only uses, but abuses, of speaking at all times and in all places *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*; so that his stock of original ideas, if he ever had any, becomes quickly exhausted, and he sinks into a teller of "twice-told tales." What drew, in particular, on M. Maisonneuve the attention of society, was that, though a tragedy of his, called "Roxalane et Mustapha," had been played, with the most distinguished success, at the French theatre some forty years ago, yet he never would consent to let it be published. This tragedy, so vaunted in the literary chit-chat of the day, is now given to the public curiosity, together with another tragedy entitled "Odmar et Zelma," which had been also successful, but now makes its first appearance in print. Besides these, the volume contains a comedy under the title of "Le Faux Insouciant." The author, if such considerations can touch him whither he is gone, will have reason to regret not having published his "Roxalane" soon after its representation, when it would, in all probability, have met with the public approbation. But now it comes too late; for the Frenchman of 1824 is both a reasonable and a reasoning being, frigid, severe, and thirsting after profound emotions; in a word, a demi-Englishman, and consequently widely differing in almost every respect from the subjects of Louis XV. whose chief characteristic was reckless frivolity. In minds constituted as those of the latter were, this tragedy would have been sufficiently strong to have caused emotion; but the French of the present day require something of sterner stuff to move them. It is the *Fiesque* of M. Ancelot, a heavy imitation of Schiller, which suits their taste. Strange as it may appear, there has been a less modification in the French character from the year 1500 and the reign of Francis I. to the year 1780 and the reign of Louis XVI. than from 1789 to 1824. The combustible materials that were gathering force and volume for 280 years, at length exploded, and changed every thing around them. Never has there been an instance of sons so widely differing from their fathers, as is exemplified in the new generation in France, as compared with the old stock. One, if not the least striking proof of this, is the change in their literary tastes. The "Roxalane" of M. Maisonneuve, though possessing considerable merit as a tragedy written according to the system of Voltaire, is unreadable by any Frenchman under forty years of age of the present day.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE venerable author of the Man of Feeling Henry Mackenzie is at present engaged on an autobiographical work, which cannot fail to be eminently interesting to the literary world. Except Bentham, Mr. Mackenzie is, we believe, the oldest living author in Great Britain. Johnson, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Reynolds, are all within his recollection; and in his own country, the great names of the Gregories, Beattie, Cullen, Reid, the Monroes, David Hume, Robertson, Adam Smith, Blair, Kames, Tytler, Monboddo, Black, Logan, and many others, must all be familiar to him as household words. Mr. Mackenzie, notwithstanding his great age, is as fully in possession of all his faculties, as he was at five and twenty: and as his latter years have been passed among the highest literary characters of our own day, such a work as his cannot fail to be one of the most interesting ever published.

The Quarterly Review is no longer under the superintendence of Mr. Gifford. The new Editor is Mr. John Coleridge, the Barrister. The next number will give us "a taste of his quality" as Editor of the Quarterly: an office of which those only who know how many persons and parties the gentleman who occupies that office has to please and conciliate, can appreciate the difficulties.

The Memoirs of Madame de Genlis, which are shortly to appear, both in French and English, are among the most amusing works belonging to that interesting portion of French literature. The two volumes now in the press, consist of a vast number of anecdotes relative to the persons and events among which the early life of the authoress was passed. The brilliant society of Paris during the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. is admirably characterized, and illustrated with spirited and amusing anecdotes of its splendid farmers-general, its Bourets and its de la Popelinieres; its men of letters, Marmontel, the Abbé d'Olivet, D'Alembert, Sainte Foix, Sauvigny, Colardeau, Voltaire, &c. &c. The interiors of convents, and of lordly mansions, are exhibited with the same fidelity and spirit: the Maréchale de Luxembourg and Madame de Boufflers, the arbitresses of fashion in their day—all the beauties and *beaux esprits*, and courtiers of the time, come out distinctly "in their habits as they lived." The côteries of Versailles, the Isle Adam, Villers Coterets, and the Palais Royal, are all described with a brilliancy and animation which could only have been caught from long and constant observation: the intrigues of courtiers, the manners of princes, and the secret springs of many curious events, are all laid open to the view. It would be wrong to omit noticing the beautiful and interesting account given by the authoress, of her childhood; or not to allude to the many striking and well-told anecdotes which, in the hands of an able author,

would furnish the theme of many a novel. To those who love reading for the solid information they receive from it, the Memoirs of Madame de Genlis will come recommended by the judicious observations on life, manners and morals, and by the ingenious and excellent remarks upon literature which are interspersed through them.

Though those acquainted with Parisian society know that Madame de Genlis is, even at this advanced stage of her life, as well qualified to write the Memoirs of her Times, as at any former period, it may be satisfactory to know that the work now publishing, was written long since, and that, as she herself states, she has only had to put together and arrange all the fragments of it. Madame de Genlis did not intend that her work should have been given to the world until after her death; but the large sum proffered by her booksellers (upwards of 50,000 fr.), induced her to change her resolution.

The newly discovered, and recently published, Edition of Shakspeare's Hamlet, is to be the next revival at Covent Garden Theatre, in the costume of the time, and with appropriate scenery, at least as far as they can be ascertained. Mr. Planché is employed, in conjunction with Mr. Kemble, on this Tragedy. Such is the newspaper report. We can scarcely, however, think it probable that a gentleman of Mr. Kemble's taste, reading, and feeling of Shakspeare's excellence, could be induced to bring forward a version of the play which, though differing somewhat in plot, is decidedly inferior to the recognized copy in the higher qualities of beautiful language and harmonious versification, *merely because it is new.*

Mr. John Gibson Lockhart, the son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, is engaged in preparing for the press an Edition of Shakspeare, with Notes.

The great fire in Edinburgh, it is stated, has retarded the publication of the Tales of the Crusaders. This we think not likely to be the true cause; for every body knows how easily three, or even thirty, volumes might have been printed since the period when the fire took place. Another reason, and a more probable one is, that the author himself is not satisfied with his undertaking; and intends making considerable alterations.

The Journal of an Exile, descriptive of the scenery and manners of some interesting parts of France, especially among the peasantry, in two volumes, is preparing for publication, and expected to appear in the early part of this month.

A gentleman of distinguished talent, long resident in Italy, is about to publish the result of his observations among the higher orders there, under the title of The English in Italy. The work is to extend to three volumes, and to be ready in April.

The historical and literary tour of a Foreigner in England and Scotland, with anecdotes of celebrated persons visited by the author, including most of the literati of both countries, in 2 vols. 8vo. is expected to appear speedily.

In the Press.—The Widow of the late Mr. John Bell is about to publish his Observations on the Arts in Italy, made principally during his stay at Florence, illustrated with Engravings from his own Drawings. The excellence of the latter will easily be acknowledged by those who remember the admirable anatomical plates in his published works.

Mr. Nichols's Collection of "The Progresses, Processions, and Public Entertainments of King James the First," will contain (by the kind communications of numerous literary friends) many interesting particulars, never before published, of the King's welcome reception in various Corporation Towns, and of his Entertainment in the hospitable Mansions of the Nobility and Gentry whom he honoured by his visits. Complete copies are also reprinted of several Tracts of extreme rarity, not to be separately obtained, but at an enormous expense; amongst which are all the Masques at Court during the twenty-two years of that Pacific Monarch's Reign; including those performed by the Gentlemen of the Inns of Court, and as many of the "London Pageants" of the period as can be met with. Illustrated by Historical, Topographical, Biographical, and Bibliographical Notes, collected during the Researches of not less than half a century.—This Work is printed uniformly with the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth;" and will form three handsome Volumes, to be published periodically.

Shortly will be published Triumphs of Genius and Perseverance, by the Author of "Self-Advancement," "Practical Wisdom," &c. being the lives of men of science and literature, who have risen to eminence amidst extraordinary difficulties.

Mr. Blaquiere has in the press, a Narrative of his Second Visit to Greece, including facts and anecdotes relative to the last days of Lord Byron, with extracts from his correspondence with the Provisional Government, official documents, &c.—Also, a Second Edition of "The Greek Revolution."

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1825.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Jan. 1	45	53	29,95	30,05	Jan. 17	32	42	29,70	29,86
2	39	47	29,80	30,00	18	30	47	29,44	29,23
3	34	44	30,00	30,20	19	30	40	29,38	29,42
4	38	55	29,83	30,20	20	31	43	29,50	29,53
5	31	38	30,38	30,47	21	35	48	29,64	29,69
6	25	38	30,48	30,50	22	32	42	29,78	29,98
7	30	48	30,36	30,40	23	33	40	30,05	stat.
8	32	43	30,50	stat.	24	30	40	30,05	29,80
9	29	43	30,66	30,68	25	30	40	29,55	29,80
10	32	41	30,58	stat.	26	26	39	29,90	stat.
11	33	41	30,68	30,60	27	36	51	29,90	29,94
12	27	39	30,53	stat.	28	43	53	30,38	30,56
13	28	41	30,40	30,38	29	25	40	30,57	30,55
14	34	44	30,27	30,20	30	25	46	30,40	30,34
15	43	57	30,10	30,16	31	34	51	30,36	stat.
16	32	43	29,76	29,59					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE total absence of winterly weather has been the means of forwarding every operation in practical husbandry; the planting of beans and peas is wholly completed, fallows have received an ample share of winter tillage, the fold-yards have been emptied of their precious stores for the amelioration of the soil, and the regeneration of future crops; and the sowing of oats and barley is on the eve of commencement.

No great scarcity of keeping is seriously anticipated, even should the spring prove uncongenial—a circumstance not very improbable, considering the long continuance of westerly winds, which we have recently experienced; and the consequent chance that cold winds, from the opposite quarter, will assail us during the months of March and April. Nevertheless, hay is plentiful, a considerable quantity of mangle-wurzle is stored for spring use; and the Swedish turnip (which has turned out very much superior to any other variety, in the present year) is still moderately abundant, and retentive of its fattening properties.

The rot in sheep has been lamentably extensive, and attended with ruinous consequences to many industrious individuals; and has also been productive of a sudden rise in the value of mutton, as well as in that of wool, and consequently of store sheep. The holders of lean cattle, too, have taken advantage of various concurrent circumstances, and are demanding such prices for their stock, as no future probabilities will justify the grazier in acceding to.

The value of grain, during the present season, has maintained a moderate equilibrium, and the price has been such as to remunerate the grower, without pressing heavily upon the consumer. The principles of our existing corn laws will, perhaps, again be brought under the consideration of parliament; however, it appears that the agricultural population are decidedly averse to any alteration being made therein, beyond that of providing means for preventing fraudulent returns. The idea of striking out the London averages entirely, appears to be founded upon justice and the spirit of our existing laws, which were evidently framed with a view to prevent the admission of foreign grain whenever that of our own growth was below the standard of value that would afford remuneration to the British farmer; consequently the average should be determined by the price at which *he* sells his grain, and not by what it will fetch after having passed through half a dozen hands, and become saddled with the charges for freight, profit, commission, and *et ceteras*, which must evidently be the case with respect to such corn as is sold in Mark Lane.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregat. Average Prices of Corn, Jan. 15th, 67*s* 3*d*—22d, 67*s* 0*d*—29th, 66*s* 8*d*—Feb. 5th, 66*s* 7*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	-	2*s* 8*d*	to	4*s*	0*d*
Mutton	-	3 4	to	4	4
Veal	-	4 0	to	5	8
Pork	-	4 0	to	5	8
Lamb		0 0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields p.ton.

Oxnobles -	4*l* 10*s* to 4*l* 15*s*
Yorkshire Kidneys,	5 10 to 5 15
Scotch Reds -	4 10 to 5 0
Marsh Champions	5 10 to 5 15

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Old Hay, 90*s* to 100*s*—Inf. 65*s* to 85*s*—Clover, 100*s* to 110*s*—Inf. 85*s* to 95*s*—Straw, 40*s* to 48*s*.

St. James's.—Hay, 60*s* to 105*s*—New ditto, 0*s* to 0*s*—Clover, 80*s* to 105*s*—Straw, 36*s* 0*d* to 51*s*

Whitechapel.—Clover, 80*s* to 110*s*—Hay, 65*s* to 100*s*—Straw, 40*s* to 48*s*.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 24th ult. 239½ 240; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94¾ ⅞; Three per Cent. Consols, 94⅛ 93⅞; New Four per Cent. 106⅛; Three and a half per Cent. Reduced, 101⅛ ⅜; India Bonds, 97 99 pm.; 2d Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 62 60 pm.; 1½ Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. and 500*l*. 63 60 pm.; Consols for the Account, 94⅛.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, February 23, 1825.

THE spirit of speculation, which has of late been so actively and advantageously engaged in the foreign stock and share market, has at last extended itself also over our markets for goods; and there is at this moment scarcely an article of merchandize the value of which has not been considerably enhanced by its influence since the beginning of this month. It would almost appear as if we already felt that abundance of money, which may only be expected, at some future period, should the various mining speculations now on foot have the expected results, and by which alone similar revolutions in the value of things may be caused in times of peace. Although the motives for the present speculations cannot be satisfactorily explained to an impartial observer, still it is clear, that they originate chiefly in the transfer of some large capitals from the stock market, which does not offer any more prospects for great improvement (almost all securities having already reached a high standard) in the investment of Colonial produce, the prices of which are low, comparatively, to what they were some years ago.

SUGARS.—British plantation Muscovados have risen 4s. to 6s.—Havannah and Brazil, 6s. to 8s.; white Havannah having been paid at 50s., and yellow 38s. In East India sugars there is a similar improvement—Yellow Bourbon obtaining 33s. to 35s.

COFFEE.—For this article the demand revived in the beginning of this week; and as it appeared that the foreign sorts were proportionately much lower than the Colony qualities, the attention has been chiefly directed to them, and immense parcels bought up by speculators. St. Domingo, which was offered a few days ago at 65s., realizes now currently 76s. to 78s.; and such is the present eagerness of buyers, that a further rise is certain. Brazil has been paid at 82s.—Jamaica and Demerara are also 6s. to 8s. higher.

COTTON.—The demand has been very animated as well here as in Liverpool, and our quotations are now ½ to ¾ per lb. higher than a month ago; Surate 7d. to 9½d.; Bengal 6½d. to 8½d.; Georgie 9½d. to 1s.; Pernamb. 13½d. to 15d. The speculators are sanguine of a further improvement.

SPICES have particularly been favoured with the good opinion of speculators, and the rise in some of them is beyond any precedent, as will appear from the following comparison of their present and former prices.

Cinnamon, worth two months ago 6s. 6d. rates now at 11s. to 11s. 6d.

Mace	5s.	..	23s. to 25s.
Nutmegs	3s. 6d.	..	8s.
Cassia lignea ..	6*l*. 6s.	..	10*l*.
Ginger	25s. to 30s.	..	48s. to 50s.
Pepper	5½d. to 6d.	..	7½d. to 8d.

SALTPETRE has been paid as high as 29s. to 30s.

RICE has advanced 3s to 4s.; Carolina has been paid at 37s. to 40s.; East India is 2s. higher.

RUM.—Considerable business has been done in Rum at an improvement of 3d. to

5d. per gallon. Jamaica 12-*l*- overproof is now worth 2s. 3d.; Leeward Island 1s. 5d., 2s. per gallon. The Brandy market is very firm.

INDIGO, very firm at 8d. to 10d. per lb. advance upon the prices of the January sale.

COCHINEAL has risen from 1s. 6d. to 2s. and is not to be found under 18s. to 20s.

Dyewoods have been bought up with eagerness. Campeachy logwood 10*l*.—10*l*. 10s. Jamaica 8*l*. to 9*l*.

OIL, steady; South Sea was lately sold at 27*l*. 10s. to 28*l*.

TALLOW, little doing, 34s. to 36s. for yellow candle.

SILK.—At a late East India Company's sale, prices were from 6s. to 8s. higher than in last October's sale.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JAN. 19, TO FEB. 15, 1825, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ANDERSON, J. Edward-street, tea-dealer (Chester, Staples Inn
Arnold, E. Upper York's street, baker (Harding, London Wall
Aspinall, W. Sutcliffe wood bottom, stone-merchant (Thompson and Co. Halifax
Bates, W. Newmarket, innkeeper (Isaacson, Newmarket
Benelli, J. B. King's Theatre, dealer (Rogers and Son, Manchester Buildings
Beesley, F. Bedwardine, glove-manufacturer (Parkins and Smith
Birkins, B. Weymouth Mews, livery stable keeper (Hubert, New Clement's Inn Chambers
Boswood, J. Silver street, victualler (Scarth, Lyon's Inn
Bowden, T. Museum street, stationer (Fox and Fridcaux, Austin Friars
Brimmer, G. Strand-lane, printer (Brooks and Grane, John-street
Butt, S. Motcomb, cheese-dealer (Bowles and Co. Shaftesbury
Chambers, C. Southampton-row, mercer (Cooke and Wright, Lincoln's Inn
Clarke, G. B. New Shoreham, brewer (Tribe, Worthing
Cooper, J. Ashton-under-line, shopkeeper (Walmsley, Marple
Crooke, J. Burnley, iron-founder (Lacon, Liverpool
De Caussaux, T. T. Canterbury, porter-merchant (Howard, Cook's court
Draper, T. White street, Southwark, dealer (Rushbury, Carthusian-street
Eady, S. P. Dean-street, dealer (Sheriff, Salisbury-street
Fawcett, J. and White, P. Mile's lane, bottle merchants (Baker, Nicholas-lane
Ford, J. jun. Mattoke, and Reading, linen-drapers (Green and Ashurst, Sambrook court
Forsyth, G. Carlisle, draper (Wannup
Garside, S. Gisburn, cattle-jobber (Wright, Chapel en Frith
Golding, G. Seamyard, livery stable keeper (Sharp, Upper North-place, Gray's Inn
Goodall, W. and Birchenhall, J. Titherington, cotton-spinners (Grimshitch and Hopes, Macclesfield
Grimwood, J. Hoxton, carpenter (Jones and Bland, Great Marylabone street
Grocock, S. Gray's Inn-lane Road, oilman (Sharp, Middle Temple-lane
Hall, R. jun. Poulton-in-the Fylde, liquor-merchant (Thompson and Baldwin, Lancaster
Harmar, J. Great Surrey-street, stove-manufacturer (Bartlett and Beddome
Henderson, J. Shaw, corn-dealer (Harrison, Penrith
Herbert, E. Cheltenham, silk-mercer (Thompson, St. Mildred's court
Howe, R. Haymarket, job-master (Timbrell and Roberts, Macclesfield-street
Hughes, T. Spaldhurst street, draper (Bartlett and Beddome, Nicolas-lane
Jones, E. Newington causeway, linen-draper (Leigh, Charlotte-row, City
Kinghorn, J. Croydon, linen-draper (Fisher, Wellbrook-buildings
Knight, J. P. Fulham, hop-merchant (Lindsay, St. Thomas street
Levoi, M. Cheltenham, picture-dealer (Pruen and Co.
Levy, J. Southampton, grocer (Coombs, Salisbury
Lock, J. Baker-street North, chymist (Watson, Gerrard-street
Long, W. Little St. Andrew's street, oil and colour-merchant (Smyth, Red Lion-square
Mallough, E. J. Belvidere place, wharfinger (Ashly and Goodman, Tokenhouse-yard
Marshall, T. White-Lion court, merchant (Baddeley, Lemon street
Moore, J. U. City road, blind maker (Sheppard, Cloak-lane
Morgan, J. T. Arlington-place, jeweller (Niblett, Cheapside
Moseley, R. Gouston-square, glass merchant (Norton, White Cross street
Nathan, M. George street, Adelphi, bill-broker (Lewis, Charlotte street
Nickles, J. Hunter street, upholsterer (Hutchison, Crown court
Osborne, T. Stroud, linen-draper (Parker, Worcester
Paris, A. A. Long-acre, printer (Curtis, Bridge-street
Pescodd, G. Southover, miller (Gwynne, Lewes
Rees, D. Liverpool, merchant (Williams
Roberts, P. P. H. Holborn, cheesemonger (Sheet and Co. Philpot-lane
Robinson, J. H. and H. S. Ridden-court, Hornchurch, hay-salesman (Williams, Lincoln's Inn
Rowe, W. Plymouth, jeweller (Sole, Devonport
Rowland, H. R. Tottenham, stationer (Harmer, Hatton-garden
Russel, D. Long-acre, linen-draper (Spence and Desborough, Size-lane
Saunders, J. Holland street, bacon-dryer (Hutchison, Crown-court
Savage, W. Fetter-lane, victualler (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman street
Seager, J. R. Palmer street, plumber and glazier
Shuttleworth, C. Birmingham, cabinet maker (Bird
Smith, W. W. Holborn hill, silk-mercer (Hodgson and Ogden
Smith, H. Piccadilly, hosier (Oldbadeston and Murray, London street
Smyth, G. Southampton-street, Camberwell, grocer (Hugh, Trinity-square
Sparks, T. and Bailey, J. Chandos street, drapers (Gates and Hardwick, Cateaton street
Storer, J. Mount street, undertaker (Wood, Richmond Buildings
Strachan, R. Cheapside, warehouseman (Parkinson and Staff, Norwich
Tooth, E. Hastings, haberdasher (Crouch, Union court
Turner, O. Chancery lane, stationer (Cope, Wilson street
Turner, R. Manchester, builder (Booth, Manchester
Whitley, J. T. Edmonton, grocer (Phipps, Weaver's hall
Wilkinson, B. Leicester, draper (Cuttle and Tims, Wakefield
Willock, R. Lancaster, wine merchant (Webster
Williams, W. B. Upper Brook street, tailor (Digusm, Newman street
Windett, J. Norwich, grocer (Parkinson and Staff
Wood, J. Great Russel street, silversmith (Hamilton and Allthorne, Tavistock row
Wright, J. Charlotte street, St. Pancras, cheesemonger (Elkin, Broad street

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Kirkland, surgeon, Connock
Mrs. C. Patterson, merchant, Mauchline
W. Richardson, brewer, Dumfries
R. Turnbull, seedsman, Edinburgh
J. Bishop, confectioner and spirit-dealer, Edinburgh
T. Alexander and Co. manufacturers in Glasgow
The Glasgow new Ton work company, and of J. Peat, and W. Peat, tanners, Glasgow
J. Kyle, hardware merchant Inverness

DIVIDENDS.

ABBEY, T. Pocklington, Feb 14
Anson, J. Churchrow, London, Feb. 19
Atkinson, T. Ludgate-hill, Feb 12
Austin, J. Devonport, Feb 24
Beale, W. and Wrathall, J. H. Union street, Southwark, Feb 19
Becher, C. C. Lothbury, Feb. 15
Berry, T. Bond court, Feb 26
Bignell, W. Colchester street Savage Gardens, March 19
Bigsby, J. Deptford, March 5
Bond, J. Causton, Norfolk, Feb 22
Brammell, C. Sheffield, Feb 11
Breedon, W. and H. Ruddington, Feb 24
Bromige, W. Hastleburv, March 11
Brown, G. Dundee, March 5
Bruntit, I. Leeds, March 1
Bulmer, S. Oxford street, Feb. 15
Burton, C. Bristol, Feb. 17
Cannon, J. Liverpool, Feb 12
Chapman, S. Greenwich, Feb. 26
Clarke, W. Hull, March 8
Clively, E. Woolwich, Feb. 26
Congland, W. and Colton, W. B. Liverpool, March 2
Courthorpe, I. Rotherhithe, Feb 19
Cranage, T. Watling street, Salop, Feb 26
Crisp, W. Bromfield, Feb 25, 26
Critchley, J. Manchester, Feb. 12
Dampier, E. Primrose street, Feb 26
Dann, W. Cheltham, T. and E. and Baillie, J. Cheltham, Feb 22
Davies, M. Llanfechan, Feb. 21
Davey, W. Holland street, Feb. 26
Dawes, T. Earith, Feb 22
Dudley, C. S. Gracechurch street, March 8
Evans, R. Grimley, Feb. 16
Eveleigh, E. and S. Union street, March 5
Fielding, J. Mottram in Longdendale, March 2
Forster, E. and Wylam, R. Newcastle on Tyne, Feb. 25
Fry, W. Type street, Feb 22
Garbutt, H. Savage Gardens, March 8
Gibson, J. and Foster, S. Wardrobe place, Jan. 29
Gilpin, J. Westbury, March 14
Gravener, W. Bristol, Feb 28
Glover, D. and J. Leeds, Feb 22
Golding, H. Lower Thames street, March 5
Green, J. Redhall, March 1
Hall, R. S. Bank buildings, Jan. 29
Hamer, S. & Furnival's Inn, Feb 8
Hays, C. and Blunden, W. H. Oxford street, Feb 22
Heath, W. L. Cushion court, March 5
Hilder, W. New Windsor, Feb 26
Holmes, F. Vere street, March 5
Holmes, J. Carlisle, March 9
Hooper, C. Marston Bigott, Feb 28
Hunt, G. Leicester square, Feb 26
Ivatto, J. Gerrard's hall, March 1
Jackson, W. High Holborn, Feb 26
King, W. Cavendish, Feb 12
Knight, J. Halifax, Feb. 26
Lane, T. Chandos street, Feb 19
Lees, J. N. Wigan, Feb 24
Lee, P. C. and Ballard, W. Hammerdon, March 19
Levy, J. A. Bucklersbury, March 15
Lush, J. and W. High Holborn, Feb. 12
Lyall, G. North Shields, March 10
M'Gowan, W. Newark, March 8
Marris, T. Barton upon Humber, April 12
Martindale, B. St James street, Feb. 12
Mathews, M. and Hopkins, J. Rochester, Feb 19
Mayson, J. Keswick, Feb 24
Mackenzie, P. and W. Sheffield, Feb 26
M'George, W. Lower Fore street, Lambeth, Feb 26
Macnair, J. jun. and J. Atkinson, Cornhill, Feb 15
Merrick, W. Bristol, Feb 14
Millard, J. Cheapside, Feb 26
Mountington, W. Chepstow, March 2
Moorhouse, J. Sloane street, Feb 19. March 5
Moore, C. jun. Lower road, Deptford, March 5
Murray, W. Pall Mall East, Feb
Newell, J. Beaconsfield, Feb. 22
Norton, R. jun. Charlotte street, Feb 26
Parkinson, R. Liverpool, Feb. 28
Paternoster, W. Rochester, Feb. 29
Pearson, T. Herringthorpe, Feb. 18
Pearson, C. Grosvenor place, Feb 2
Perkins, R. Penmain, Feb. 21
Pertell, J. King street, Feb 19
Pigram, J. Maidstone, March 5
Pugh, S. Sheerness, Feb 26
Pullen, R. Leeds, Feb 19
Saunders, R. Birmingham, March 1
Savery, C. South Elford, Feb. 22
Scott, O. Manchester buildings, Feb. 19
Scrivener, H. sen. and jun. and Wilson, J. Southwark, Feb 19
Seeley, P. and Nash, E. Red Lion Yard, Feb. 19
Sharpus, R. Davies street, Feb 22
Stevens, J. Stafford, Feb 20
Stodart, R. and M. Strand, March 5
Stokes, T. sen. Welshpool, Feb. 28
Tatner, C. Horton Kirby, Feb 15
Thomas, J. Leicester, Feb. 26
Thorpe, M. Worksop, March 3
Thornley, S. Levenshulme, Feb 21
Tollett, W. Plymouth Dock, Feb 23
Troughton, J. and J. and B. and Newcombe, C. A. Coventry, March 7
Vos, H. New court, Crutched Friars, Feb. 26
Watson, R. Britannia Terrace, March 1
Weller, T. Croydon, Feb. 22
Wharton, T. Finsbury place, Feb. 19
Whitbread, W. Southend, Feb. 26
Whiting, T. Oxford, March 8
Williams, E. Fenchurch street, Feb. 26
Wood, W. Smith, T. and R. and Stein, J. Workington, Feb. 26
Woodward, J. Banbury, March 18
Wood, T. Barbican, Feb. 19
Wreaks, J. Sheffield, Feb. 26
Young, J. Bristol, Feb 16
Zimmer, J. Welbeck street, Feb. 12

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

New Sheriffs. — *Bedfordshire*, S. B. Edwards; *Berkshire*, E. F. Maitland; *Buckinghamshire*, J. Dupré; *Camb. & Hunt.* Sir C. E. Nightingale; *Cheshire*, J. S. Daintry; *Cumberland*, M. Atkinson; *Cornwall*, Wm. Baron; *Derbyshire*, Sir C. A. Hastings; *Devonshire*, G. Strode; *Dorsetshire*, C. Spurrier; *Essex*, P. Du Cane; *Gloucestershire*, Sir J. Musgrave; *Herefordshire*, T. A. Knight; *Hertfordshire*, T. N. Kemble; *Kent*, W. G. D. Tysson; *Leicestershire*, C. M. Phillips; *Lincolnshire*, Sir J. Trollope; *Monmouthshire*, J. Proctor; *Norfolk*, John Harvey; *Northamptonshire*, Sir R. H. Gunning; *Northumberland*, A. Gregson; *Nottinghamshire*, G. Gregory; *Oxfordshire*, Sir F. Desanges; *Rutlandshire*, John Neal; *Shropshire*, J. W. Dod; *Somersetshire*, J. Quantock; *Staffordshire*, Sir G. Pigot; *C. of Southampton*, H. P. Delmé; *Suffolk*, Sir H. E. Bunbury; *Surrey*, J. B. Hankey; *Sussex*, J. H. Slater; *Warwickshire*, C. Leigh; *Wiltshire*, Ernlé Warriner; *Worcestershire*, T. S. Vernon; *Yorkshire*, J. Hutton.

At a late meeting of the Levant Company a letter from Mr. Canning was read, in which he recommended the return of the charter of that Company into the hands of Government. The motive for this interference is said to be the objection of Mr. Canning to any exclusive privileges for trading. He had nothing to say against the conduct of the Company; and he proposed that all their agents in Greece and Turkey should be retained, and be duly accredited as Consuls, &c. of the British Government. The Directors separated, at first, it is said, without coming to any resolution respecting the surrender of their charter. This is one of the oldest trading companies existing, having been formed in 1579. Lord Grenville is the Governor. The Company has since complied with the request of Mr. Canning.

London Custom-House. — It had been known for some time that part of the foundation of this edifice had been giving way, and preparations were making for repairing it. They had commenced to repair it when the Long Room fell into the King's Warehouse, immediately below it. The workmen, &c., were fortunately alarmed by a sudden crack, which gave the whole of them just time to escape, or

the consequence would have been fatal to many. The Custom-house cost more than a quarter of a million sterling.

Monied Speculations. — In the present excessive rage for speculation a list of such of them as are in full play may not be without use.——*Railroads.*—Birmingham and Liverpool, 600,000*l.*—Bristol and Birmingham, 800,000*l.*—Grand Western, 3,000,000*l.*—Grand Junction, 2,000,000*l.*—Hibernian General, 1,000,000*l.*—Limerick and Waterford, 300,000*l.*—London Northern, 2,500,000*l.* — London, Portsmouth, and Southampton, 1,000,000*l.*—Manchester and Leeds, 500,000*l.*—Manchester and Liverpool, 300,000*l.*—Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 1,000,000*l.*—Surrey, Sussex, and Hants, 750,000*l.*—Taunton, 200,000*l.*——*Banking, Loan, Investment, and Assurance Companies.*—Alliance Fire and Life, 5,000,000*l.*—Alliance Marine, 2,000,000*l.*—British Annuity, 3,000,000*l.*—British Paving, Building, and Investment, 2,000,000*l.*—British Shipping Loan Company, 1,000,000*l*—Crown Life Assurance, 1,500,000*l.* — Equitable Investment Society, 2,000,000*l.*—Equitable Loan Bank, 2,000,000*l.* — Irish Investment Bank, 500,000*l.*—Investment Bank, 200,000*l.*—Irish Investment and Equitable Loan Bank, 500,000*l.* — London and Manchester Equitable Loan Bank, 500,000*l.* — Metropolitan Banking Company, 500,000*l.* — Metropolitan Investment Society, 2,000,000*l.* — Medical, Clerical, and General Life Insurance, 1,000,000*l.*—Metropolitan Loan and Investment Company 1,000,000*l.* — Palladium Fire and Life Assurance, 2,000,000*l.* — Protector Fire Assurance, 5,000,000*l.* — Promoter Benefit Company, 60,000*l.* — Provincial Bank of Ireland, 2,000,000*l.* — United British and Foreign Loan Company, 2,500,000*l.*—— *Gas Companies.* — Birmingham and Staffordshire, 100,000*l.*—Continental, 2,000,000*l.* — Gas Engine Carriage Company, 200,000*l.*—Hibernian, 1,000,000*l.*—New Imperial ditto, 250,000*l.* Provincial ditto, 1,000,000*l.* — Phœnix ditto, 450,000*l.* — South American and Colonial Gas ditto, 1,000,000*l.*—United General Gas, 2,000,000*l.*——*British and Irish Mines.*—British Mining Association, 400,000*l.*—Equitable Mining, 200,000*l.*—English Mining, 250,000*l.* — Hibernian Mining Company, 500,000*l.*—South Wales ditto, 2,000,000*l.*—Welsh Iron and Coal ditto, 250,000*l.*——*Foreign Mines*, &c. —Anglo-Mexican, 1,000,000*l.* — Anglo-Chilian, 1,000,000*l.* — Arigna Iron and Coal, 300,000*l.*—Brazilian, 1,000,000*l.*—Chilian, 1,000,000*l.*—General South American, 2,000,000*l.*—Colombian, 1,000,000*l.* New Brazilian, 2,000,000*l.*—Pasco Peruvian Mines, 2,000,000*l.*—Pearl Fishery, 725,000*l.*—Reál del Monte, 200,000*l.*—Rio de la Plata, 1,000,000*l.* — Tlalpaxahua, 400,000*l.*—United Mexican Mining Company, 240,000*l.* —— *Shipping and Dock Companies.* — Bristol and English Channel Ship Canal, 570,000*l.* — Bermondsey Dock, 800,000*l.*— Bermondsey Collier Dock, 750,000*l.*—General Steam Navigation, 2,000,000*l.* — London and Portsmouth Ship Canal, 5,000,000*l.*—London, Brighton, and Devonshire Fishing Company, 500,000*l.* — St. Ives New Pier, 30,000*l.* — South London Dock, 750,000*l.* —— *Miscellaneous Companies.* — Australian Agricultural Company, 1,000,000*l.*—Alderney Dairy, 75,000*l.*—Bognor New Town, 300,000*l.* — British Distillery, 200,000*l.* — British Iron, 2,000,000*l.* — British Fishing Company, 1,000,000*l* —BritishPatentBrick,300,000*l.* East London Dairy, 125,000*l.*—General Journal Company, 250,000*l.*—Great Westminster Dairy, 200,000*l.*—General United Coal, 2,000,000*l.*—Kent and Essex Flour Company, 210,000*l.*—London Brick Company, 500,000*l.* — Metropolitan Marine Bath, 500,000*l.*—Metropolitan Fish Company, 500,000*l.* — Metropolitan Waterworks Company, 500,000*l.*—Metropol tan Alderney Dairy, 150,000*l.* — Royal National Bath, 250,000*l.* — South London Milk, 100,000*l.*—Thames Quay Company, 611,000*l.*—Thames Tunnel, 200,000*l.*—Westminster Fish, 100,000*l.*

Tithe Committee of Common Council.—Mr. Hurcombe lately brought up the Report of this Committee. He was proud to recommend this Report to the attention of the Court, as it exhibited the unanimous feeling of the City at large on the very important subject which had so long occupied their attention, and occasioned them great trouble in acting under the conflicting opinions that had so long existed with respect to it. The Committee had thought it necessary to convene a meeting of the Churchwardens and Representatives of each parish affected by the question, and the unanimity which was found to prevail throughout, was truly gratifying. The whole City was now alive to the importance of a united resistance to the exorbitant demands made upon them; and if they persevered, he had no doubt that their efforts would be crowned with success. The origin of the Statute of Henry VIII. was now clearly understood, and the sentiment entertained respecting it was, that both in law and in justice, even supposing the decree founded upon it was valid, the Clergy who took the 2s. 9d. in the pound, were bound to take it on the conditions under which the grant was made, namely, that they should repair the church and maintain the poor of their parish. If the Clergy would do

this, then indeed would the citizens pay them not only the 2s. 9d. in the pound, but in many cases even a larger sum. Parliament would, if the question were properly set before it, no doubt view it in the same manner. From the Population Returns, which he held in his hands, it would plainly appear that the Clergy of the City of London were not warranted in these immense advances in their claims by any increase of their duties. From the Census taken in the year 1700, it appeared that the number of inhabitants of London, within the Walls, was 139,300; from the Census of 1750, it appeared the number had decreased to 87,000; from the Census of 1801, it appeared to have decreased at that time to 78,000; from the Census taken in 1811, it appeared to have decreased to 57,700; and by the last Census, in 1821, it appeared to have varied but very little, the numbers being 58,400. The increase of tithes had, however, been in an inverse ratio to this decrease of the amount of duty to be performed. The citizens generally, he could say, were willing to give their Pastors a fair, adequate, and respectable remuneration. They were not actuated by any hostility towards the Clergy, but resisted, in self-defence, demands which were ruinous, and without foundation either in law or in justice. If this feeling, and the facts which he had stated, were properly represented to the Legislature, he could entertain no doubt of their success. The Report stated that the Committee had called a meeting of the Churchwardens and Deputations from the several parishes affected by the claim of 2s. 9d. in the pound. From all that had transpired at the meeting, and from a full consideration of all the matters which had come before them on the subject, they were of opinion that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons, praying a repeal of the Statute 37 Henry VIII. and the substitution of such equitable relief as the Legislature in its wisdom should think proper to grant.

Exorbitance of London Tithes.—In the year 1812, it appears that the population of the city of London within the Walls was reduced to 55,484 from 139,300, which was the amount of the population of the year 1700; and for this reduced population there are ninety-seven parishes and 67 parish churches; whereas in the twelve out-parishes alone there was in 1812 a population of 452,451, and there were only twelve parish churches; and when the increase of population since 1812 is considered, the amount paid for tithes within the Walls of London, compared with the amount paid in the out-parishes, will be found to be enormous. Calculating ninety-seven parishes and sixty-seven churches for a population of 56,000 persons, the disparity is very great; but as one-third of this number is composed of dissenters and others, 18,400 must at least be deducted from it, leaving only 37,600 to attend service in them.

Collier Dock at Rotherhithe.— Mr. Brunel's project for a Collier Dock at Rotherhithe has received from its inventor considerable improvements, and is proposed to be carried into effect on an enlarged scale. Large Depôts for Coals are intended to be formed in the vicinity of the principal Bridges; and to these Depôts expeditious and unobstructed communications are to be made by *Railways*. Thus Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, and London Bridges, will open direct routes to the western, while the Tunnel will afford a passage to the eastern parts of the metropolis on the northern bank of the River; and on the southern bank the Dock and Depôts will furnish a ready supply of coal almost at the door of the consumer. These considerations speak strongly in favour of the situation which Mr. Brunel has selected for the Collier Dock.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. James Hoste, A. M. to the Vicarage of Barwick, Norfolk.—The Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, to the Rectory of Garveston, Norfolk.— The Rev. B. Pulleyne, to the Vicarage of Sherringham, Norfolk.—The Rev. George Pearson, B. D. by the Governors of the Charter House, to the Rectory of Castle Camps, Cambridge.—The Rev. John Wood, M. A. to the Vicarage of Santhorpe.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has appointed the Duke of Northumberland, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of France, on the occasion of his Majesty's Coronation.—The Right Hon. Frederick Lamb, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Most Catholic Majesty.—The Right Hon. P.C. Sydney, Visc. Strangford, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte, created by patent a Baron of Great Britain and Ireland, by the title of Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst co. Kent, to him and his heirs male.—Adm. Sir Edward Thornborough, and Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.—Rear Adm. W. C. Fahie, to be K. C. B.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Newton.—Sir Robert Townsend Townsend Farquhar, of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, in the room of Thomas Claughton, esq. — *Cambridge.* The Marquis of Graham.—*Co. Cornwall.* Sir V. Vivyan, of Trelowarren, in the room of Sir W. Lemon.

Married.]—At Fulham, J. R. Birnie, of Acton Green, esq. to Harriet, only daughter of William Jones, esq.—At St. Marylebone New Church, William Newham, esq. of Great Portland-street, to Miss Walker.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, P. T. Wykeham, esq. of Tythrop House, Oxfordshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Fiennes Wykeham Martin, esq.—At Marylebone New Church, Walter Parker, son of William Wynn, esq. of Wouldham, Kent, to Susanna Hannah, youngest daughter of William Howard, esq.

Died.]—On the 14th Jan. at Stepney, Middlesex, in her 74th year, Mrs. Anna Gilbert, widow of the late Mr. John Gilbert, and many years of Ongar, in the county of Essex.—On the 23d Jan. deeply regretted, Harriet, the wife of J. J. Wilkinson, esq. of Seymour-Place, Euston-square, and of the Temple.—At Leyton, Joseph Cotton, esq. Deputy Master of the Trinity House.—John Barber, esq. of Stanwell.—At Serampore-place, Hammersmith, Miss M. Phillips.—In Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, Mrs. Hartle.—Mr. T. Lin, of Newington, Surrey.—At Streatham, aged 35, James Palmer, esq. late Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.—At Dorking, the Rev. John Whitehouse.—At Walworth, Phœbe, wife of Mr. W. D. Clarke, and eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Phillips of Dorking.—Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Wilde, esq.—At her house in Cross-street, Islington, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Edward Collinson.—At his house in Pack-crescent, Portland-place, William Fairlie, esq. formerly of Calcutta.—In Regent-street, John Woodmeston, esq. of the Royal Marines.—Mrs. Skilbeck, of Highbury-place, Islington.—At the chambers of a gentleman in Gray's Inn, after a few hours' illness, Edward Cullen. He was the son of a clergyman in Suffolk, had received a liberal education, and was once possessed of a handsome property; but having engaged in some delusive speculation, he lost it. For many years he was employed to go of errands and perform menial offices for gentlemen in Gray's Inn. He was buried at the expense of the Society of Gray's Inn. He was very kindly noticed, and frequently relieved by Mr. Justice Littledale and Mr. Selby, the Treasurer of that Inn.—Mr. Wm. Cartwright, of Chancery-lane, only son of R. Cartwright, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MR. P. BARRETT.

In Aungier-street, Dublin, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, Mr. Patrick Barrett, the father of the Irish stage, upon which he had been engaged as a performer of low comedy upwards of half a century! He was of an active, bustling, talkative disposition; and although never remarkable for abstemiousness, he enjoyed excellent health, until a few days before his final dissolution. Extremely fond of walking, he was constantly seen in the streets of the city, going to one acquaintance or another, to beguile the time, in recounting the often-told anecdote and antiquated jest. There was hardly a player of the last century of whom he had not some knowledge. He often said, that John Kemble, at the commencement of his theatrical career, paid him for lessons in acting. By a peculiar system of economy, he saved a sum that enabled him to live independent, which he left as a provision for the maintenance and education of his two granddaughters.

RICHARD SALWEY, ESQ.

Last month at his seat at Moor Park, near Ludlow, in the fifty-first year of his age, Richard Salwey, esq. He was of very ancient Norman origin, his family being descended from Humphrey de Salwey, of Kanke, in the county of Stafford, and himself maternally from the Lords Folliot, of Stonehouse, in the county of Salop. In 1795, he married Isabella, daughter of Job Walker Baugh, Esq. of Stonehouse, and is succeeded in his estate by John Salwey, Esq. his only son. He was a gentleman universally beloved and respected for his high principles, conciliating and amiable disposition, and polished manners. By this deeply afflicting event his family have to deplore the irreparable loss of the kindest and most affectionate husband and father, and his friends, by whom his private worth could be best appreciated, a most excellent man. Kind-hearted, benevolent, and humane, his charities were extensive, but unostentatious, and his memory will be long cherished in the grateful recollections of the poor of his immediate neighbourhood, and the surrounding country. He was High Sheriff of the county of Hereford in the year 1807, and in the beginning of the war with France, served on the continent in the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, and was afterwards Colonel Commandant of the Ludlow Volunteers, which, from the great respect and regard he was held in by that corps, he was enabled to bring to the highest practicable state of military discipline.

THE EARL OF THANET.

Lately, in Paris, Sackville Tufton, Earl of Thanet, Baron Tufton, and a Baronet, Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Westmoreland, and Lord of Skipton in Craven, who was born June 30, 1769. He succeeded his father Sackville, the eighth Earl, April 10, 1786: married, February 28, 1811, Anne Charlotte de Bojanovitz, descended from a noble family in Hungary, since deceased, by whom he had no issue. Lord Thanet, though not standing conspicuously forth as a public character, was in private life a highly estimable individual. As a great landholder, he was, especially in Kent, amongst the foremost in making agricultural experiments and improvements which tended materially to the advantage of the community. As a landlord, he deserved and obtained the respect and esteem of his tenantry, and was much beloved by the poorer classes; and as a mere private individual, his conduct was invariably distinguished by the greatest urbanity, affability, and gentlemanly demeanour. His lordship was in the habit of residing great part of his time at his seat at Hothfield, in Kent, where he was distinguished for his hospitality and benevolence. He used frequently to visit the markets, particularly the stock-market at Ashford, at which he was accustomed to converse familiarly with several of the butchers attending there. Since the death of his countess, which happened a few years ago, Lord Thanet ceased to be a regular resident in that county, only coming occasionally to his family seat, and passing much of his time upon the Continent, chiefly at Paris. His lordship was in possession of large estates in Westmoreland, where it was understood that the great influence naturally attached to his property was exerted at the two last elections for that county in favour of Mr. Brougham; but it was not sufficient to obtain a victory over the great power enjoyed there by the Lowthers. The trial and conviction of Lord Thanet, several years ago, in the Court of King's Bench, for an assault committed in the Court at Maidstone, at the period of the trial of O'Conner, Quigley, and others, and his subsequent imprisonment in the Tower of London, are circumstances well known; but it was afterwards understood that his Lordship was not the individual who really committed the assault. It is said there was a mistake in the witnesses as to identity, and that his lordship knew who the person was that actually struck the blow, but refused to betray him.

SIR JAMES BLAND LAMB, BART.

Lately, Sir James Bland Lamb, bart. D. C. L. who, when known by the name of Burges, distinguished himself in politics and literature. He was the only son of George Burges, Esq. a military officer, and afterwards Comptroller General of the Customs in North Britain, and was born at Gibraltar, June 8, 1752. He was about seven years under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, author of "The History of the Reign of Queen Anne, &c." during which time he attended for the space of two years the University of Edinburgh. He was then placed at Westminster School, where he continued till Christmas 1769, when he was removed to University College, Oxford, and placed under the tuition of Dr. Scott, (now Lord Stowell). Having left the University in 1773, he made the tour of France, Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. On his return he attended the Courts in Westminster Hall; and in Easter Term, 1777, was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. On the 19th of June that year, he married the Hon. Elizabeth Noel, second daughter of Edward Viscount Wentworth, who died in 1779, without issue. In 1778 he published "Heroic Epistles from Serjeant Bradshaw in the Shades, to John Dunning, Esq." In 1780, he married, secondly, Anne, third daughter of Lieut.-col. L. C. Montelieu, Baron of St. Hypolite, by whom he had ten children. In 1783 appeared his "Considerations on the Law of Insolvency," 8vo.; and a "Letter to the Earl of Effingham on his lately proposed Act of Insolvency," 8vo. In very early life he formed a close intimacy with Mr. Pitt and the late Duke of Leeds, who, being anxious to attach him to their party, prevailed upon him to embark in political affairs. In 1787 he was returned M. P. for Helston in Cornwall, and in 1790 re-chosen. In August 1789 he was appointed one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department. In the course of that year, Mr. Burges published an "Address to the Country Gentlemen of England and Wales, on County Courts," 8vo.; and in 1790, "Letters on the Spanish Aggression at Nootka," 8vo. published under the signature of Verus. He also privately printed a "Narrative of the Negotiations between France and Spain in 1790." In 1794, Mr. Burges, Evan Napean, and S. Cotterell, esqrs. were appointed Joint Commissioners of the Privy Seal. Mr. Burges and another Under Secretary of State were the founders of "The Sun Newspaper," un-

der the sanction of Mr. Pitt. Among the effusions of wit, humour, and satire with which he enlivened the columns of that newspaper in its early days, were a series of verses, entitled "The Casuist," in which he pourtrayed the chief members of the Opposition at that period; and several tales, among which was "The Bishop's Wig." Of a graver cast were a series of Letters under the signature of Alfred, in which he took a comprehensive view of the several states, political objects, and relative interests of all European Governments. On resigning his office of Under Secretary of State, he was created, Oct. 31, 1795, a Baronet, of Burville, Berks; and was also appointed for life Knight Marshal of the King's Household. In 1796 he published a poem, entitled "The Birth and Triumph of Love," 4to. The plan was taken from a series of plates, "The Birth and Triumph of Cupid," published by Mr. P. W. Tompkins. During 1799 and 1800, Sir James was engaged in composing and printing an heroic poem in eighteen books, celebrating the character and achievements of Richard the First. Whilst it was passing through the press, he sent copies to many of his poetical friends, for their opinion on its merits. They were accompanied by the following note:—"Sir James Burges takes the liberty of requesting that, as this is merely a private impression of a very few copies, for the sole purpose of obtaining a candid criticism of the work, it may not be shewn to any one. In this confidence, he has the honour to send it to Mr. ——. The remainder is printing, and will be forwarded as soon as possible."—At the sale of his library, three of these copies, each containing the above note, were sold; one "with remarks and corrections by J. Anstey;" another with very discouraging "remarks, corrections, and general observations throughout, by Mr. Boscawen;" and the third with particularly flattering "remarks throughout, and an autograph letter, by Richard Cumberland." A fourth copy followed, "collated by Sir J. B. Burges, with Cumberland, Sotheby, Fitz-Gerald, Pye, Anstey, Boscawen, and Archd. Nares; manuscript letter of Mr. Boscawen's inserted." The poem was finally published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1801. A few years after he produced, in conjunction with Mr. Cumberland, "The Exodiad." His play of "Riches, or the Wife and Brother," founded on Massinger's "City Madam," and acted at the Lyceum Theatre by the Drury Lane Company, was published in 8vo. 1810; and to him has been ascribed the Comic Opera of "Tricks upon Travellers," never printed. The Romance of "The Dragon Knight" was undoubtedly his. Sir James the third time entered the matrimonial state, by marrying, Sept. 8, 1812, Lady Margaret, daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcarras, and relict of Alexander Fordyce, Esq. By her, who also died before him, December 1, 1814, he had no issue.

JOHN BOYS, ESQ.

At Wingham, Dec. 16th, John Boys, Esq. of Each, and formerly of Betshanger, Kent, descended from a younger branch of an old and respectable family in Kent, who about the middle of the sixteenth century, left Hawkhurst for a residence in Sussex, and soon after the Restoration went to reside near Barham, Kent. As an agriculturist Mr. Boys will be long remembered. In 1796, at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, he wrote a "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent," and by further desire of that Board, he re-edited it in 1805, together with "An Essay on Paring and Burning" of Poor Soils; those works, the result, not of theory, but of practice and experiments, are often quoted by writers on those subjects, and are strongly noticed in the Encyclopædias; they are also translated into French, and are in very general circulation amongst the agriculturists on the opposite coast. As a grazier he was equally well known for his South Down flock of sheep, and the public prizes so frequently awarded to him. Mr. Boys was, for about fifty years, one of the most active of his neighbourhood in all public works and improvements—he was one of the Commissioners of Sewers for East Kent, and a great promoter of drainage; he took a very leading share in the drainage of the Finglesham and Eastry Brooks, now become a valuable tract of marsh land, and he continued his assistance in the discharge of such duties as long as health and strength permitted him. To a firm and persevering mind, he added a sound understanding, which remained unimpaired and perfect to the last. He was married in January 1774, to the daughter of the Rev. Richard Harvey, sen. formerly Vicar of Eastry cum Word, and sister of John Springett Harvey, esq. one of the present Masters in Chancery. She and twelve children survive him.

M. HERMANN TOLLIUS.

Towards the end of 1822, at Leyden, M. Hermann Tollius, Professor of Greek and Latin literature in that University. He was born at Breda in 1742, studied at Leyden under Muschenbroek, Hemsterhuis, and Ruhnkenius, and afterwards himself instructed at Harderwijk, where he obtained the chair of eloquence and

Greek in 1767. The death of his wife having destroyed all his pleasures in that town, he went to Paris, and found relief in the treasury of Greek manuscripts at the Royal Library, and in the conversations of Villoison, Vicq. d'Azir, Franklin, and Lalande. Being afterwards elected to the chair of History and Greek in the Atheneum of Amsterdam, he removed thither, and opened his course of lectures in 1778 with an essay "De Gerardo Joh. Vossio, perfecto grammatico." In 1785 the education of the children of His Highness the Hereditary Statholder was confided to him. He accompanied the eldest son in his travels, and afterwards obtained the office of Surveyor of Lands. In 1794 he was sent in the capacity of Civil Commissary General to the English army appointed to protect Holland; but since the invasion of the French rendered that post useless, he retreated with the English to Osnabruck, and was called thence by the House of Orange, which employed him in several missions to Berlin, London, and Hanover, and likewise to the Congress of Rastadt. The hereditary Prince of Orange having purchased the estates of Prince Jublonowski in Poland, Tollius was named Director General of them, and commissioned to found German colonies there. However, King Louis Bonaparte having written to Tollius to engage him to return to his native country, he did so in 1809, and with permission of the Prince of Orange, undertook the professorship of Statistics and Diplomacy at the University of Leyden. He commenced with a Latin lecture "De fine Statistices quæ vocatur Hodiernæ." At the time of the revolution of 1814, he took part in the Great Assembly at Amsterdam, which recalled to the throne the family of the ancient Statholders. After the restoration of the Academy of Leyden, he took the chair of Greek and Latin literature, which he filled till his death. Tollius is known in the learned world by his edition of "Apollonii Lexicon Homericum," the materials of which he had collected at Paris. During the troubles of Holland, he published anonymously many political works, all adapted to the spirit of the Statholder's court. A valuable collection, which he formed in the latter years of his life, is that of official papers relative to the affairs of the United Provinces since 1786. They have appeared in three vols. 1814—1816. In the affairs of which they treat, Tollius "magna pars fuit;" and several of the records which he published, had been compiled by himself.

SIR ROBERT DALLAS, KNT.

In London, Dec. 25, Sir R. Dallas, Knt. late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was the eldest son of Robert Dallas, esq. of Kensington, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Smith, minister of Kilberney, in Ayrshire. Being intended from his infancy for the Bar, he received a good education, and he determined to accustom himself to public speaking. It is well known that Mr. Burke commenced his career as an orator, and distinguished himself in Bow Lane, before he attempted to shine in St. Stephen's Chapel. Mr. Garrow also prepared himself for Westminster Hall, by his previous attendance at the Westminster Forum; while the subject of this memoir initiated himself at Coachmakers'-hall, and was allowed by his auditors to be a very correct and eloquent speaker. On being called to the bar he obtained considerable practice at Nisi Prius, and went the circuit; but was brought into public notice by being one of the counsel employed by Mr. Hastings on his impeachment. He also distinguished himself on several other occasions, more especially before committees on contested elections, which led to a silk gown, as King's Counsel. In the second imperial Parliament, which met in 1802, he was returned for St. Michael's, Cornwall; but succeeding Sir V. Gibbs as Chief Justice of Chester, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbighshire, a new writ was ordered, February 1, 1805, and he was succeeded by the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch. In the same parliament he was returned for the District Burghs of Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, and Dysart, vacant through Sir J. St. Clare Erskine becoming Earl of Rosslyn. In 1808 was published his "Speech in the Court of King's Bench on a Motion for a new Trial in the case of King *v.* Picton," 8vo. In 1813 he was appointed one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Nov. 5, 1818, was sworn Chief Justice, in the room of Sir Vicary Gibbs, who had resigned. On the 19th of November following he was sworn a Privy Councillor. In November 1823, he signified his retirement from the Chief Justiceship, on account of the fatigues of official exertion, which had much impaired his health. Sir Robert Dallas spoke less frequently in the House of Commons while member, than might have been expected from his professional oratory; he, however, made a long and able speech, May 24, 1803, in favour of the Ministers' conduct respecting France.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Donne, Vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford, to Miss M. Dobson—At Ampthill, G. W. Chapman, esq. to Miss H. Davis.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. Deverell—At Turvey, Mr. T. H. Wilberforce.

BERKSHIRE.

Nothing can exceed the rapidity with which the whole of the improvements are now making, both in the interior and exterior of Windsor castle. The corridor which runs from the north-east corner to the new gateway has made great progress, and shews the decided improvement given to the quadrangle. The elevation of the south front is completed, and the workmen have partially commenced lowering the court-yard; in the course of which they discovered, at an inconsiderable depth below the surface, a few stone steps, apparently leading to a subterraneous apartment. The research being continued, it was found to be the entrance to an excavation, hollowed in the chalk to the depth of nearly eighty feet. From the peculiar construction of this pit, and the circumstance of no passage connecting it with any other part of the building being at all discernible, it is supposed that it had been employed, in days of feudal violence, as a place of confinement for the unhappy victims of civil dissensions.

Married.] At Hurley, the Hon. Capt. Irby, R. N. to Miss F. Mangles—The Rev. J. B. Storrey to Miss M. Romaine—At Reading, Mr. O. Goddard to Mrs. F. Richardson—Mr. J. Preston to Miss S. Carter.

Died.] At Salthill, Mr. Sears—At Wantage, Mrs. Shaw—At Abingdon, Mr. J. Sherwood—At Sutton Courtney, Mrs. S. Allnutt—At Newbury, Mr. J. Beale—At Streatham, J. Palmer, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] Near Aylesbury, Mrs. Lucas—At Aylesbury, Mrs. Yates—At Stoney Stratford, Mr. Wilson.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge, Jan. 21.—The following is a summary of the members of all the Colleges in 1824; Trinity College, 1229; St. John's College, 1015; Queen's College, 228; Emanuel College, 218; Christ's College, 210; Jesus College, 204; Caius College, 201; St. Peter's College, 169; Clare Hall, 139; Trinity Hall, 135; Corpus Christi College, 130; Pembroke Hall, 125; Catherine Hall, 118; King's College, 108; Sidney College, 101; Magdalen College, 95; Downing College, 53; University Officers, 11—Total, 4489.—Comparative view;—In 1748, 1500; in 1823, 4277; in 1824, 4489.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. E. Cory to Miss Wilks—The Rev. W. H. Wilkinson, of Cambridge, to Miss E. C. Tyndale—J. E. Fordham, of Melborne Bury, to Miss H. Gurney.

Died.] At Papworth Hall, C. M. Cheere, esq. R. Bensdyke, esq. of Borrington Hall.

CHESHIRE.

A Meeting has been held in Chester for the purpose of erecting a new Bridge there. Earl Grosvenor and the Bishop of the Diocese were among the supporters of the measure.

Married.] At Barrow, near Chester, Mr. J. Crawford to Miss P. Chamberlain—At Chester, Mr. E. Moss to Miss Sadler—Mr. G. Podmore to Miss M. Thring—J. Lane, esq. to Miss E. Carter—G. Walker, esq. to Miss E. Knight—Mr. T. Kendall to Miss E. Jones—At Great Budworth, Mr. J. Hewett to Miss E. Barker—At Bowden, Mr. J. Worsley to Miss E. Ashcroft—Mr. J. Woodward to Mrs. Chamberlain, of Trafford—At Stockport, Mr. A. O. Hadfield to Miss Kidd—At Heaton Norris, Mr. R. Orrib to Miss Pickin—At Lymm, H. Battersby, esq. to Miss Lee.

Died.] At Chester, Miss E. Francis—Mr. E. Lewis—Mr. S. Reyalds—E. Parry, esq.—Mrs. Clive—Mr. J. Pritchard—Mr. J. Evans—Mrs. Hodgson—Miss M. Jones—Mrs. Edwards—Mrs. S. Speed—Miss Truss—At Ollerton, Mr. R. Leigh—At Wisterton, the Rev. P. Walthall.

CORNWALL.

It is proposed to form a Company with a capital of 250,000*l.*, for the purpose of carrying on the deep-sea-fishery off the coasts of Cornwall.—Among the objects of the Company is the securing a portion of those immense shoals of *pilchards* which annually appear off the coasts, but which too often escape, notwithstanding the efforts of the seaners to secure them, from their remaining in deep water.

Married.] At Gluvias, Mr. J. Saunders to Mrs. Spargoe—The Rev. J. Michel, of Linkinhome, to Miss Johns—At Falmouth, Mr. J. Pascoe to Miss Teague.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. B. Wilkey—J. Thomas, esq. of Chiverton, 85; and a few days after Mary his wife—At Tolgullow, Mrs. Michell—At Liskeard, Mr. R. Warner, 94—E. Rawder, 104—At Tresmarow, Mrs. Glynn, 90.

CUMBERLAND.

The Carlisle Burns' Club was lately celebrated on the anniversary of the birth of that popular Bard at the Scotch Arms in Rickergate. Upwards of forty gentlemen were present.—R. Lowry, Esq. presided; Mr. Dunbar filled the vice-chair. Few entertainments have afforded more rational pleasure, and more harmony of feeling. Among the toasts drunk, were those of the King, the Lord Lieutenant, the Memory of Burns, Memory of Byron, the healths of the leading writers of the day, Mr. Brougham, &c. The day was likewise celebrated at Dumfries, Ayr, and various other parts of Scotland.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Gilkerson to Miss A. Ridley—Mr. J. Holliday to Miss S. Atkin—Mr. T. Oram to Miss S. Walker—Mr. T. Richmond to Miss A. Saul—Mr. J. Howitt to Miss J. Robinson—Mr. T. Forster to Miss M. Mitchel—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Robinson to Miss M. Hallaway—At Cockermouth, Capt. J. Metcalfe to Miss Michell.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Stuart—Mr. J. Fairburn—Mr. J. Wallace—Mrs. M. Topping—Mr. T. Noble—Mr. M. Robinson—Mr. J. Sanderson—At Plumpton, Mr. T. Parker—At Workington, Capt. S. Martindale.

DERBYSHIRE.

One of the richest veins of lead ore perhaps ever discovered, has been lately broken into near Matlock, in what is called a pipe work, or an opening or communication of caverns, similar to those which are shewn to visitors at Matlock Bath. The roof, sides, and bottom are covered with the richest galena. It is visited by all the miners in the county, and one professional gentleman offered 10,000 guineas for the ore in sight.

Married.] At Quarndon, near Derby, Mr. H. Hoole to Miss H. Bullock—Mr. J. Taylor, of Chesterfield, to Miss Anne Smith.

Died.] At Moreton, Mr. W. Fletcher, 83—Mr. J. Heathcote of Longstone—At Snitterton, Mr. E. Eaton—At Chesterfield, Mrs. Brown.

DEVONSHIRE.

A Meeting has taken place at Exeter for the formation of a Rail-road from that city to Exmouth; the expense is estimated at 50,000*l.* The project was favourably received.

Married.] At Plympton, the Rev. J. C. Jones to Mrs. Crawley—At Stoke Damarel, Mr. Brougham to Miss Appleton—At Budock, Capt. J. P. James to Miss E. Hall—At Exeter, Mr. C. Warr to Miss E. Batt—J. Long, esq. to Miss C. Lang—Mr. J. Totcher to Miss S. Batten—At Dawlish, the Rev. C. Lethbridge to Mrs. Hartop—At Dodbrook, Mr. Jordon to Miss Richards.

Died.] At Widworthy, James Harris, one of the five hundred who sailed to the East Indies, with Admiral Hughs, in the Worcester; and of whom only seventy returned—At Exeter, Mr. Ellard—Mrs. Chamberlain—Mrs. Luke—At Ugborough, J. White, esq.—At Tiverton, Mr. W. Sharland—At Barnstaple, Mrs. Bremridge—Mrs. Lock.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lyme, —— Hawker, esq. to Mrs. Stevens—The Rev. H. T. Tucker, of Uplyme, to Miss C. Mitchel—Mr. C. Cox, of Sherborne, to Miss Dibsdall.

Died.] At Broadway, near Weymouth, J. Balston, esq.—At Sherborne, Mrs. Simmons—Mrs. Senger—At Upper Bockenhampton, P. Meggs, esq.—At Alderholt, Mrs. Moyle—T. Lillington, esq. of Hart Foot Lane Cottage—At Sherborne, Mrs. Spooner.

DURHAM.

Married.] Mr. T. Hutchinson to Miss H. Willey, of Chester-le-street—At Llanchester, Mr. J. Angus to Miss Leyburn—At Gateshead, Mr. R. Coward to Miss Gordon—Mr. T. Embleton to Mrs. Foreman—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Gibb to Miss Davey—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Richardson to Miss D. Dunn—Mr. N. Dawsey to Miss H. Scott.

Died.] At Chester le-street, Mr. J. Purvis—At Durham, Mrs. J. Vardy—Mrs. M. Weelands—At Stella House, M. Dunn, esq.—At Bishopton, the Rev. R. Tatham—At High Hulum, Mrs. Hall—At Lambton Park, Mr. T. Brown—At Lumley, Miss E. Hedley—At Durham, Mrs. E. Ord.

ESSEX.

A Lecture on Grecian Architecture was last month delivered before the Colchester Philosophical Society, by Mr. J. Beadel, jun. After explaining and illustrating the Egyptian and Vitruvian Theories, the Lecturer gave a brief history of the invention of the three Greek Orders, and a sketch of the rise and progress of Architecture in Greece. The superiority of the Grecian Architecture over that of the Romans, was then insisted on at considerable length, and the Lecture concluded by urging the general advantages of the science.—At the close of the Lecture, Mr. Beadel presented to the Society an elegant model of the Temple of Theseus, which he had exhibited for the illustration of his Lecture.—The donations at this Meeting were—Several Zoophytes, among which was a fine specimen of Brain-stone, Madrepora Labyrinthica of Linnæus; a beautiful cluster of multivalve shells; and a variety of fossils—by Mrs. Bennett Hawes, of Mersea; a superior specimen of the Nautilus Pompilius of Linnæus, by Mr. John Marsden, of Colchester: several fossils, by Miss Rudkin, of Colchester; some valuable shells, by Miss Baker, of Colchester.

Married.] Mr. S. F. Bridge, of Halsted, to Miss M. Pask—At West Ham, C. F. Briggs, esq. to Miss F. Gray—At Weeley, S. Weeley, esq. to Miss J. Ablitt—At Boreham, C. F. Bond, esq. to Miss F. C. Ray—R. Gadsden, esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss Field—R. C. Salmon, esq. of Beaumont Hall, to Miss M. A. Constable.

Died.] At Malden, Mr. J. Gurr—At Thorndon, the Rev. G. Jon—At Mayland, Mr. R. Poynter—T. W. Hetherington, of Walthamstow—At Braintree, Mrs. Shave—Mr. S. Wilkinson—Mrs. M. Harrison—C. Cardinall, esq. of Tendring, 96—At Colchester, Mrs. Collis—The Rev. T. Dakins—At Great Baddow, W. Urquhart, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A most respectable Meeting was held at the Assembly-Rooms, Cheltenham, last month, for the purpose of taking into consideration the establishment of an Insurance Company for this County. Several of the principal gentlemen of the county attended, by whom the scheme was warmly patronised, and the list of shares subscribed, exhibited an amount of nearly 200,000*l.*

Married.] T. P. Peterson, esq. of Mongetsfield House, to Miss E. B. Parker—Miss A. Pearce, of Berkely, to Miss Legge—At Oxenhall, Mr. W. Bower to Miss E. Turner—At Elberton Church, A. Ward, esq. to Miss M. Johnson—At Bibury, Mr. C. Large to Miss Powell—At Stroud, Mr. T. Fryer to Miss M. M. Sims—At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. N. Vick to Miss G. Sallis—At Rodborough, T. Adlington, esq. to Miss M. Smith—At Berkeley, Mr. T. Pullen to Miss C. Sharp.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Plumptre—Mrs. Stephens—Mrs. Carter—Mrs. L. Rich—A. G. King, esq.—At Spa, Miss L. J. Wedgwood—Mrs. Allen—Near Stroud, Mr. H. Bradley—Mr. J. Hill, of Slardens—At Alstone House, Miss H. Wood—At Cheltenham, Miss S. Evans—Capt. Murray—E. Bradshaw, M. D.—At Driffield, the Rev. R. D. Cumberland—Miss E. P. Miles, of Leigh Court, near Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE.

A project is set on foot for establishing both dry and wet docks, commodious warehouses, wharfs, &c. for merchant shipping, at Portsmouth. The site proposed for these docks is the great morass near Southsea Castle, where upwards of 100 acres of low lands, it is supposed, will afford every facility for carrying into execution the undertaking, which is to be effected by a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.* in shares of 100*l.* Shares to the amount of 10,000*l.* have been taken by inhabitants of Portsmouth, and applications have been made to the projectors, to unite with the intended Railways.

Married.] At Romsey, Mr. L. Challocombe to Miss A. Bower—Mr. Miller to Miss Mason—At Hurtsbourne Priors, Mr. J. Blandy to Miss A. M. Alexander—At Westmeon, Mr. B. Batten to Miss Pile—At Twyford, R. Rawlins, esq. to Miss Cordery—At Sparsholt, Mr. W. Collins to Miss F. Fitt.

Died.] At Alresford, Mrs. Piper—At Wallow, Mr. J. Gale—At Appleshaw, Miss Phillips—At Southampton, Mrs. Locke—Mrs. Willson—At Bittern, Mr. R. Laisley—At Winchester, Mrs. Rose—Mr. Pern—Mrs. Baugherst, of the Soke—At Alverstoke, G. Willis, esq.—At Brockenhurst, Mr. J. Dukes—At Dean Farm, I. W. Mr. Harvey.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ledbury, H. Rudge, esq. to Miss E. Barrett—Mr. J. Jones to Jane, and Mr. J. Morgan to Alice, daughters of Mr. Gwilt, of Kinton.

Died.] At Hill Court, F. C. Carpenter, esq.—At Hereford, Mrs. Colbatch—Miss E. Bayliss, of Hayle Mills, near Ledbury—Mrs. S. Morgan, of Goodrich, near Ross.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Sir G. Shee, bart. of Lockleys—E. Fisher, esq. of Northaw, to Miss S. Smith.

Died.] At Yardley, Mrs. Parslow—At Great Amwell, Mr. A. Thorpe—At Hemel Hempsted, Mr. W. Bacon—Mr. Mercier, of Harpenden.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. G. Chapman to Miss S. Ashby—At Ramsey, Mr. W. Campion to Miss J. Bycroft.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Sweeting—Mrs. Henderson—Mrs. Bunting—Mrs. Lawrence.

KENT.

The Dean and Chapter of Rochester have determined to restore the interior of Rochester Cathedral to its primitive state; the Corinthian altar-piece, put up at the time of the Reformation, is taken down, and has brought to view the whole of the original composition of the east end of the choir, consisting of three gothic arched recesses and windows, in the purest style of the 13th century, and on scraping off the white-wash, the decorations of the high altar appeared, consisting of birds and beasts, *fleurs de lys*, lilies, crescents, stars, scroll foliage, fleury-crosses, lace-work borders, &c. arranged in the most beautiful order, and finely contrasted in the colours, which consist of the brightest crimsons, purples, azures, greens, &c. Another antiquarian treasure has been discovered of equal curiosity. This is a monument, with the effigies of one of the early Bishops of Rochester, in his pontifical robes, judged to be of that period when the arts of sculpture and architecture were at the zenith of splendour, the reign of Edward the Third. The crosier, mitre, and robes, are tastefully disposed and gorgeously enriched; the crosier, with gilded foliage, and the mitre in diamonded compartments of jewellery work, the execution of which is in the highest degree elaborate. The outer robe is crimson, with gold embroidery and jewels; and the under robe purple, relieved by a vest of a pink colour and gold fringe. The gloves have jewels, and the shoes are embroidered.

Married.] At Lewisham, Lieut. C. Goullett, R. N. to Miss E. Britten.

Died.] At Sevenoaks, Miss C. Morris—At Happington, H. G. Foussett, esq.—At Bromley, J. Shuttleworth, esq.—At Canterbury, Mr. S. H. Waddington—At Maidstone, R. Crew, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

In addition to the various improvements already projected, it is in contemplation to form a ground Tunnel under the Mersey, one end of which is to join the intended termination of the Liverpool and Birmingham Rail-road company, on the Cheshire side of the river. The subject is under consideration by the committee of the Birmingham Railway. The establishment of such a mode of communication between the opposite banks of the river, would be fraught with many advantages; among which may be enumerated a safe and direct communication for carriages, stage-coaches, &c. with Chester and North Wales; the facility with which the river may be crossed for every purpose, either of business or pleasure, at all hours, and at all seasons of the year.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. W. Antwis to Miss S. Craven—Mr. J. Green to Miss J. Edwards—Mr. G. Armstrong to Miss C. Pugh—Mr. E. Lucas to Miss Newton—Mr. R. Hammersley to Miss M. Gornell—At Prestbury, Mr. W. Woolley to Miss M. Holey—At Salford, Mr. J. H. Hulme to Miss E. Jackson—At Dean Church, near Bolton, J. C. Middleton, esq. to Miss M. Middleton.

Died.] At Lostock, J. Haworth, esq.—At Liverpool, J. Hibberson, esq.—Mr. J. Hesketh—D. Elotsal, of Parrox Hall, Preesal—At Manchester, Miss E. Hyde—Mr. T. Williamson—Mrs. Kent.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Houghton-on-the hill, Mr. J. Hallam to Miss H. Thompson—At Newbold Verdon, Mr. Talberner to Miss A. Elverson—Mr. Caries, of Loughborough, to Miss Bailey—Calep Lowdham, esq. of Leicester.

Died.] At Saddington, Mr. N. Heycock—At Market Harborough, Miss G. Adams—Mrs. Sutton—At Kettleby, Mrs. W. Pick—At Sherwood Hall, Mr. B. Houseley—At Walton Rectory, Mrs. Hobart—At Leicester, C. Lowdham, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Horncastle, Mr. Danby to Miss M. Pilley—At Grantham, Mr. Turner to Miss C. Cook—Mr. W. Sleight, of Boston East, to Miss M. Martin—Mr. R. Palmer, of Wilsford, to Miss J. Jackson—At Kirton, Mr. J. W. Sharpe to Miss M. Lawrence—At Owersby, near Market Rasen, Mr. B. Green to Miss A. Blanchard.

Died.] At Sleaford, Mr. W. Brown—At Water Newton, Mrs. Sculthorpe—At Alford, Mrs. F. Wayett—At Spalding, Mrs. Digby—Mrs. Caister, 92—Mrs. Horn—At Summer Chittle, Lady Wray.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Chepstow, Mr. J. Jones to Miss Fiske.

Died.] At Newton Hall, the Rev. W. Parsons—At Twnewydd, Bedwelty, the Rev. J. James—At Usk, A. Waddington, esq. to Miss M. Edwards.

NORFOLK.

Jan. 20th. A large mass of earth was detached from a part of the hills near Cromer, called Light-house Hills, which at that place are about 250 feet in height. It fell with great force on the beach, extending itself beyond low water mark about 300 yards from the cliff: it is calculated that it now covers upwards of twelve acres, and that it must contain not less than half a million of cubic yards, equal to as many cart loads. As the fall of this enormous body was sudden, it is fortunate no person was near it, as the officers and men on the Preventive service were in the course of their duty obliged to pass in the night immediately where it fell. It makes a grand and imposing appearance, and is much resorted to by the curious; several fossil bones and other curious things have been taken up and noticed; a large and rapid stream of water immediately after its fall issued from the bank, discharging itself on the beach with great noise and violence.

Married.] At Blakeney, Mr. S. Sterling to Mrs. Jory—At Earlham, Lieut. C. Girdlestone to Miss C. Hitch—Mr. J. Harrington, of Aylesham, to Miss Hipper—Mr. R. Curl, of Caister, to Miss A. Harbord—At Heigham, Mr. R. Hills to Miss Lowden—At Great Ranham Church, C. Loftus, esq. to Miss J. Dixon.

Died.] At Norwich, B. Bird, esq.—Mr. R. Marshall—Mr. D. Joy—Mr. W. Kinnebrook—At Hoe, Mrs. Kitteringham—At Little Snoring, Mrs. Powell—At Thorpe, Mrs. Fowell—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Larter—T. Abel, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Scaldwell, Mr. G. Everett to Miss E. Drage—At Harlestone, Mr. W. Lumley to Miss Sanders.

Died.] At Wellingborough, Mr. E. T. Betterton—At Daventry, Mrs. Bannister—At Northampton, Mr. Buxton—Mrs. Knibb—Mr. E. R. Francis—At Cooknoe, Mr. E. Walkin—At Quinton, Mr. J. Clarke—The Rev. J. Mills, of Little Isham.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At the first prize exhibition of the Botanical and Horticultural Society of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 14th January, the following prizes were adjudged.—For the best six sorts of eating apples, the silver medal, to Mr. N. Grace, of Scotswood; the best six sorts of baking apples, the silver medal, the best six heads of sea kale, the silver medal, and the best dish of mushrooms, the silver medal, to Mr. Thomas Smith, gardener to Matthew Bell, Esq. of Woolsington; the best twenty-five heads of asparagus, the silver medal, and the best

twelve pods of kidney beans, the silver medal, to Mr. Thomas Rowell, gardener to J. G. Lambton, Esq. of Lambton Park; and for the best six heads of early brocoli, the silver medal, to Mr. Richard Lawson, gardener to Christopher Blackett, Esq. of Wylam.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Ord to Miss F. Pinkney—At Alnwick, Mr. J. Hindmarsh to Miss Burrell—At Burdon Place, near Newcastle, Mr. George Rennoldson—At Tynemouth, W. C. Wright, esq. to Miss C. S. Pari—At Norton, the Rev. C. Anstey to Miss E. Grey.

Died.] At Hexham, Mrs. Dickenson—Mrs. Dean—Mrs. Spragget—At Ridley Villa, Mrs. Smith—At Alnwick, Mrs. Cunningham—At Elsden Castle, Miss A. E. Grose—At Croft House, Miss J. Fenwick—At Tweedmouth, Mrs. S. Gibson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Porter to Miss S. Maun—Mr. W. Jarvis to Miss M. Thorpe—Mr. C. Cooper to Miss M. Hallam—Mr. T. Sherborne to Miss M. Sharpe—Mr. R. Dodd to Miss S. Whitworth—Mr. T. Ellis to Miss A. Harvey.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Hough—Mr. S. Richards—Mrs. Ward—Jonas Bettison, esq.—Mrs. Lawson—Mrs. Simms—Mrs. H. Buxton—At Welham, S. Thorold, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Swalcliffe, Miss E. Dix—At Banbury, Mr. J. Burchley—The Rev. T. R. Berkeley, D. D., 83, of Wootton—At Chipping Norton, T. Wapshot, esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Gibson, of Oakham, to Miss Dunmore.

Died.] At Braunston, near Oakham, Mrs. Robinson, 79.

SHROPSHIRE.

A new Company has been formed for the purpose of executing a Canal from the Ellesmere and Chester Canal at Nantwich, to form a junction with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Wolverhampton. This intended Canal, in extent forty-two miles, will pass the termination of the Marquis of Stafford's private Canal with which the Shropshire Canal is connected at Wombridge, and with this latter the Shrewsbury Canal is connected by an inclined plane at Donington. Shrewsbury will, therefore, be thus connected with the Mersey near Liverpool, although in a circuitous direction. It is also designed to extend the Chester Canal from Ellesmere-port to nearly opposite Liverpool, so that merchandize will not be delayed by going along the river Mersey, but will pass immediately from Liverpool into the Canal.

Married.] At Lilleshall, Mr. J. S. Barber to Miss J. Boycott—At Meole, Mr. M'Crackan to Miss Davies—At Ludlow, Mr. R. Jones to Miss M. Heighington—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Newson to Miss M. A. S. Baumes—At Hales Owen, W. Shelly, esq. to Miss H. Parker—At Ellesmere, R. Golightly, esq. to Miss M. Boydell.

Died.] Mrs. Childe, of Brace Meule—Mr. Hodges—At Beitherton, Miss Jellicoe—At Ruyton-of-the eleven-towns, Mrs. Gittins—At Hilton, J. Bradney, esq.—At Harnage, J. Wilde, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bath Literary Institution.—Last month this splendid Establishment was opened to the subscribers and their friends. Upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Viscount Duncan, Lord James O'Brien, Lord and Lady Ashtown, Lord and Lady Southwell, and the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Bishop of Elphin, Hon. Mr. Clifford, Sir J. C. and Lady Hippisley, Sir J. P. and Lady Acland, Sir John and Lady Keane, Sir Joseph Huddart, Sir F. Baker, Colonel Palmer, M. P. Wm. Dickinson, Esq. M. P. Mr. Parish, Thomas Moore, Esq. Rev. W. L. Bowles, Rev. George Crabbe, &c. &c. This is a new æra in the history of Bath. Scarcely a century and half ago the Warm Springs were in little better state than when they were first discovered as a morass by the Royal Briton. The morass for many centuries covered the ruins of a Roman Temple, dedicated with the spirit of piety, which was strangely intermixed with pagan idolatry and military ambition, to the virgin representative of divine wisdom. The queen of Charles II. drank the waters from a plain cistern. In the 18th century, Bath grew suddenly from a village, or something little superior, to a noble city.—Sir George Gibbes, M. D. delivered, according to previous arrangement, the Inaugural Lecture.

Married.] At Bathwick, W. Spencer, esq. to Miss M. Williams—J. H. Lovicourt, esq. to Miss A. Dent—J. Mogrige, esq. of Dulverton, to Miss E. L. Stone—At Bedminster, J. Roberts, esq. to Miss E. Harries—At Ilminster, W. Speke, esq. to Miss G. E. Hanning.

Died.] At North Curry, Miss E. J. Turner—At Bath, the Rev. J. Maule—W. Perfect, esq.—Mrs. Benson—Capt. Blanch—At Shank's House, N. Dalton, esq.—At Taunton, Mr. A. Cox—T. Cogan, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Burslem, Mr. R. Kray—At Leek, Miss E. Cruso.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] T. Churchyard, esq. of Woodbridge, to Miss H. Hailes—At Bury, J. Nursey, esq. to Miss M. Walker.

Died.] At Wattisfield, Mr. Filby—At Stoke by Nayland, Mr. G. Clarke, 88—At Gazeley, Mrs. Norman—At Sudbury, Mrs. G. Johnson—The Rev. J. Buck, A. M. Rector of Lavenham. As a magistrate, he was merciful and just; as a friend, he was sincere and affectionate; and, as a minister of the gospel, he was liberal and benevolent. During his magistracy he abolished the disgraceful practice of bull baiting, which had, for a long time, been the common custom with the inhabitants of Lavenham.

SUSSEX.

Horticultural Society.—A Meeting of the Sussex Horticultural Society took place last month at Brighton, J. M. Cripps, Esq. in the Chair. The state of the Society was represented as highly flattering. A variety of business was transacted, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were proposed and unanimously elected members:—The Earl of Egremont, the Earl of Chichester, Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart. M. P. James M. Lloyd, Esq. M. P. Walter Burrell, Esq. M. P. Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. M. P. Thomas Tourle, Esq. Robert Chester Cooper, Esq. Richard Ironmonger, Esq. Charles Elliott, Esq. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Dick, Mr. Pitt, Mr. John Chalk, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Thomas Shepherd, Mrs. Lombe; and the following Honorary Members:—Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. P.H.S. Thomas Sabine, Esq. V.P.H.S. Sir John Sebright, Bart. M. P. F.H.S. William Crayshaw, Esq. F.H.S.—The funds are very flourishing, and fully adequate to enlarge the premiums both in respect to the value and number of prizes.

A labourer lately employed in digging flints, near Hollingbury Castle (the ancient earthwork or camp on the summit of the hill between Brighton and Stanmer), discovered an interesting group of antiquities, placed very superficially in a slight excavation on the chalk rock. It consisted of a celt; a nearly circular ornament, spirally fluted, and having two rings placed loosely

on the extremities and four *armillæ*, or bracelets for the wrist, of a very peculiar shape. All these ornaments are composed of a metallic substance, which, from the appearance of those parts where the green patina, with which they are encrusted, has been removed, must have originally possessed a lustre little inferior to burnished gold.

Married.] Capt. H. Holmes to Miss J. Heutz, of Ferring—At Wisbrough Green, the Rev. J. Broadwood to Miss C. King.

Died.] In Regency Square, Brighton, H. Verrell, esq.—At Chichester, the Rev. M. Toghill—The Rev. T. Walker, Vicar of West Hoathley—At Brighton, the Rev. P. G. Tomkins.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of the proprietors of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, it was determined to empower the committee to co operate with other Canal Companies in opposing Railroad projects generally; and in furtherance thereof it was resolved that improvements should be forthwith made upon the canal to facilitate and expedite the transit of goods.

Married.] At Birmingham, the Rev. J. J. Taylor to Miss H. T. Smith—The Rev. M. Davies to Miss H. Linwood.

Died.] At Leamington, Mr. T. V. Anson—Miss M. Williams—At Dale End, Birmingham, Mr. E. Jones.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. W. Willson to Miss Tipping.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. J. Rooking—Mrs. W. Barrow.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A. Brown, of Marlborough, to Mrs. A. Freeman—At Fonthill Gifford, S. Taylor, esq. to Miss M. A. Still.

Died.] The Rev. J. Pidding, of Yatton Keynall—At Trowbridge, G. Waldron, esq.—At Woolverton, F. Faugoin, esq.—At Marden, Mrs. Cameron.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] J. M'Cabe, esq. to Miss Martin, of Severn Stoke—At Stourport, the Rev. C. Wharton to Miss M. A. Crane.

Died.] The Rev. T. Snow, son of the Rev. T. L. Snow, of Tidmington House—At Stowbridge, S. Bate, esq.—At Malvern, Miss E. Parry.

YORKSHIRE.

The month before last, thirteen men were employed in digging and filling the corves on both sides of the principal passage to the shaft of a coal pit at Middleton, three miles from Leeds. The excavations were going on in two separate compartments of the pit, in one of which were eight men, and in the other five. The foul air, or, as it is usually termed, fire-damp, was driven forward to the spot on which they were occupied. This would have proved of little importance had none of the lights been exposed, as Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp indicates the presence of the noxious gas without explosion.—But, most unfortunately, the catastrophes which already have been caused by similar inadvertencies, do not seem to have impressed this class of people with a proper sense of caution: one of the men working on the north side of the centre passage, is supposed to have taken off the top of his lamp for some purpose, and the hydrogen gas became immediately ignited, when a tremendous explosion took place. Nearly the whole of the colliers engaged in the northern division were killed upon the spot. All the hurriers and thrusters who attempted to make their escape by the principal passage, were destroyed, some by the suffocating nature of the blast, and others by the violence with which they were driven by it against the corves by which this outlet was obstructed. The bodies of these poor men were for the most part mangled and disfigured in the most shocking manner. Five colliers, who were working in the neighbouring compartment to the other nine, were suffocated, having no possible outlet by which to escape but the principal passage, already blocked up with the corves and dead bodies of their comrades.

Married.] At Wheldrake, R. N. Raines, esq. to Miss H. Hughes—At York, R. Mansel, esq. to Miss M. Armstrong—At Thrybergh, G. Ramsden, esq. to Miss A. Fullerton—J. Moorhouse, esq. to Miss M. Blake, of Rilston.

Died.] At Hoyle Green, Mr. R. Sottle—At Morley, Mrs. Webster—At Market Weighton, R. Sandwith, esq.—At Wetherby, Mr. W. Kighley.

WALES.

The forming of the new line of road between Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, and Builth, in South Wales, continues; the greater part will be completed during the present year; whereby means of communication, not only of the greatest importance to an almost unknown and very improvable district of the counties of Montgomery and Radnor, through which it passes, but also to the public in general, by shortening and facilitating the route between the eastern part of North Wales, and the central, and southern portions of South Wales, will be effected.

Married.] J. Matthews, esq. of Biddlesdon, Llangarron, to Miss J. Loverige—At Mold, Mr. J. Watkins to Miss M. Herbert.

Died.] At Brynderwen, J. Greenfield, esq.—At Nantclwyd, Denbigh, R. H. Kenrick, esq.—At Carnarvon, Capt. A. Owen—Mrs. Tomkinson, late of Dongrey Hall, Flint—At Holyhead, Capt. W. Rogers.

SCOTLAND.

A subscription has been filled up for making a Railway from Leith to Edinburgh. It is proposed to unite the head level of the Forth and Clyde Canal with the Union Canal, at the corresponding lock near the summit of the latter. This will save the time of passing seven locks; and as the Canal Companies are building light iron boats, passengers and goods will in this way be conveyed from Glasgow to Edinburgh in little more than nine hours. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway is nearly ready; the Broxburn and Shotts Railway (terminating in the extensive coal fields belonging to the Duke of Hamilton) has been surveyed, and is in course of being subscribed for.

The meeting of the Highland Society lately took place in Edinburgh, in the New Hall; nearly 200 members were present. Among other things, the chairman reported the progress of the Gaelic Dictionary, which, notwithstanding some temporary obstacles, is advancing to completion; and in little more than a year may be expected to appear entire.

Married.] At Haddington, T. Spears, jun. esq. to Miss M. M. Dunlop—At Edinburgh, E. B. Glass, esq. to Miss C. Scott.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Lady Arden—J. Campbell, esq.—D. Greig, esq.—At Smallburn, Stirlingshire, W. Bow, esq.—At Walston Manse, the Rev. P. Mollison, 79—At Allon, J. Drummond, esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, J. G. Hatton, esq. to Miss A. J. Benson—J. Wilson, esq. to Miss C. W. Wright—The Rev. J. Batersby to Miss M. Harrington—F. Durham, esq. to Miss G. Sharp.

Died.] At Dublin, the Hon. and Rev. C. Knox—R. Stack, esq.—C. Young, esq.—P. Lawless, esq.—At Crobeg, G. Stawell, esq.